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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Opinions of the English Press on the late Aggressions in the Gulf.

The Proceedings of the British Cruisers Disavowed.

M. Felix Belly's Mission to Central America.

The Convention for a Ship Canal, and Declaration in favor of a European Protectorate.

The mails by the Cunard steamer *Europa* reached this City yesterday afternoon. Our files from London and Liverpool, by this arrival, are to the 5th of June inclusive.

The most interesting feature of the news will be found in the extracts from English papers, given below, on the recent proceedings of their cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. The English press is unanimous in disavowing the aggressions committed on American commerce.

The following, dated Plymouth, Thursday, June 5, is from the *Times*:

"The *Agamemnon*, in company with the steam frigates *Niagara*, *Valorous*, and *Gorgon*, returned to Plymouth Sound this evening after the experimental cruise off the Bay of Biscay with the Atlantic telegraph cable. The experiments were quite satisfactory. The *Agamemnon* and *Gorgon* arrived in latitude 47° 12′ North, longitude 9° 32′ West, about 200 miles from Ushant, on Monday afternoon, and left on Wednesday, having made several successful experiments. The weather was fine; depth of the sea 2,530 fathoms, or about 2⅞ miles. The cable was spliced four times, and the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* separated on one occasion nearly four miles. The ships were put at various speeds, and by the aid of new apparatus the cable withstood the strain in a satisfactory manner. Since the last trial the power of hauling in has been greatly increased and improved. The cable was payed out from the *Niagara* on one trial at the rate of seven knots, and from the *Agamemnon* at the rate of eight knots per hour. Buoys were occasionally attached to the cable, which also passed from the stern to the bow, and sometimes rested in a vertical position. Electrical messages were sent through the wire when in various positions. The expedition is appointed to start from Plymouth finally on Wednesday, the 19th inst."

Another point of great interest in the news is the revelation of M. Felix Belly's operations in Central America. He succeeded in obtaining the signatures of the Presidents of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to two important documents. One authorizes the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus, and the other is a declaration against the United States and in favor of a European Protectorate.

The proprietor of the *Figaro* is said to have sold his paper for the sum of 250,000 francs.

M. de Pene is rather better than otherwise, and his medical attendants think that if he continues in his present state he may be brought in a week or so to Paris.

British Cruisers and American Merchantmen.

Opinions of the English Press on the Late Aggressions—The Anti-Slavery Crusade Denounced.

From the London Times.

Are we really to "go on" forever with these Anti-Slave-trade squadrons? The question must be asked, and answered, too, because in a great State like ours everything "goes on" till it is stopped, or till there is a smash, or till the machine wears out. Everything that is paid to go on "goes on" as long as it is paid. Offices in Church and State, sinecures of all kinds, institutions innumerable, "go on" as infallibly and regularly as quarter-day comes round. We are not sure that we are not at this moment maintaining the sufferers by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At least, we have heard and read the grant for American loyalists and Toulon refugees moved and voted twenty times. Even without the inducement of pay anything official must go on till it is stopped. During the great war with France, the Comissariat officer of one of the West India Islands was ordered to avail himself of some shipping from Nova Scotia to get his beef from Halifax; and a dozen years ago—a whole generation after the original order—it was discovered that the order was still acted on, though there was plenty of good beef on the island, and the imported article was not the better for the voyage. To the colonial officials the rule of a peculiar current of beef from one point to another at such distances was as great a mystery as the mythical flow of the Arethusa under the Ionian Sea. But they had only to do their duty and the custom went on. Besides, somebody had a profit on the beef, and somebody also on the freight. Do our readers remember the story—it is a fact to our knowledge,—of the corporal's guard left during the Peninsular War in charge of 10,000 great coats? Everything about them was forgotten except the annual payment, which passed in the lump through somebody's account. The soldiers married, and had families, and lived comfortably long after the 10,000 coats had become food for the worms, and it was only by accident that one day it was found out the Army Estimates were unconsciously swelled with the maintenance of a snug little Anglo-Lusitanian colony. A public office is but a machine, and whatever is once on the books must "go on" as long as pen, ink, and paper are forthcoming. But in the case of these Slave Trade squadrons there is inducement,—so many ships in commission, so many officers in employment and pay, so many ardent minds longing to read their names in the *Gazette*. We may depend on it a thing of this sort will "go on" much faster and further than we reckon upon. The stokers will feed the fires, the engineer will tie down the safety valve, and the train will rush on at double express speed till it beds itself in a cutting, topples over an embankment or dashes through a station into a populous thoroughfare. There can only be one end of such careers. It is the oldest lesson of experience, "Look to the end." See betimes that you do not "go on" till it is too late. Many a Captain has persevered in a dangerous course because he has begun it, and has committed himself to its safety. In such a case a middy calls out to the Lieutenant on the watch, "Breakers ahead;" "Nonsense, it's the light of the moon." In one minute more the middy has recovered from the rebuke, rubbed his eyes, looked harder, and again feels emboldened to cry out, "Breakers ahead!" Before the ship has gone another length it is wedged on the rocks; it has "gone on" too long.

Is it necessary to add to what we have said before on the obvious certainty *that this Anti-Slavery crusade must come to an end?* It might "go on" for this year, or the next year, or for ten or twenty years, but any one who thinks for a moment on the character of the Power with which we have principally to deal must see not only that the end will come at some time or other, *but that the longer the end is staved off the worse it will be.* It is the fast-growing son, or younger brother, rather lubberly we may please to think at present, very saucy, self-willed, and more free for physical developments than bound by moral ties. Let us not quarrel over much with this disagreeable stage of existence, for it belongs to the youth of men and of nations. But this same Power must one day have fifty times our territory and ten times our people. Besides receiving year by year from the Old World the population of an English county, it is more thrifty of its born citizens than we are. It has no armies in India, no fifty colonies to be garrisoned, no immense navy in commission,—scarcely even the pretence of an Anti-Slave-Trade squadron. The time must come when, invincible as we may be on our own soil, our own shores, our own seas, and anywhere on equal terms, we should have to contend with the United States on very unequal terms on their soil, their shores, their seas, and generally in the New World. To this must be added the great peculiarity of their political constitution. It is by no means settled out there what the Union may undertake and promise; and as in this particular affair the Anti-Slave trade treaty is against the conscience of many of the States, and the interest of nearly all, *it is vain to expect that a thing of paper and ink will either compel the Union to sacrifices or the several States to compliance.* We see not whence the virtue of fidelity and constancy is to come; or where we are to look for the patriots who shall stem any tide of popular exasperation at alleged "British outrages." That those outrages are very got-up affairs, that our cruisers have plenty of work to do, if the treaty is to be no more than waste paper, and that every Yankee skipper has an interest in making a mountain out of a molehill, we grant to those who argue from these considerations against being bullied out of a noble cause. But if it was necessary there should be a treaty—if in order to successful operations of our cruisers it was necessary there should be any understanding with the States,—then, we say, it is quite obvious that this necessary condition fails altogether. The ground sinks beneath our feet. It is not that skippers are pouring in complaints and demanding damages, or that shipowners and the public generally are getting up a breeze, but that there is no power in the federal Government of the Union to stand by its own treaties and do justice to its allies. At the least the alliance is between British enthusiasm and American decency. We may all now see what that decency has done,—"not one capture against fifty of ours,"—and what it is likely to do against the combined passion of Southern planters, Northern merchants, the shipowners of the whole seaboard, and the Anti-Britishers of the whole Union.

Of course, we shall be told these are the counsels of a coward, and that we are setting the terrible example of yielding to the argument of might. We might almost concede this. We might even confess that, if the truth must be spoken, we are yielding to a still worse argument than that of might. We are yielding to the argument of the United States Government being incapable of standing its ground against the passions of a populace or the interests of a class; in other words, to the argument of superior weakness and immorality. But there are cases in which courage is mere foolhardiness; and there are also cases in which we incur not only all the risks of our side, but also those of the antagonist. There are nations enough and occasions enough in which we may show the courage of our race. If anybody doubts, we may point to India at this moment, where we are fighting against as great difficulties and odds as those encountered by Cortez or Pizarro. But even courage itself, if it be not unnerved, at least listens to the voice of nature and of reason when it finds itself face to face with its own flesh and blood, its own kith and kin. Who are those people, so unruly, so provocative, and so glad to pick a quarrel with us? Who are they upon whom mere animal courage would goad us on to an internecine war? They are those who have already been worsted in old home quarrels with us. They are a starved-out peasantry, ousted tenants, dispossessed cottiers, the younger sons of younger sons, left-handed workmen, unlucky speculators, disappointed politicians, men of every class, who have seen and suffered the worst of the old country, the worst of all being that they inherit our restless, moody, ill-contented nature. It is an old grudge these noisy fellows are working out against us on American vantage ground. This, then, is rather a social than a political quarrel, and as ill an occasion for heroic courage as a quarrel with Ireland or the populace of our English cities.

But what is now to be done, and what is the danger that presses? It is simply the danger of that official *vis momenti* which "goes on" with whatever it has begun. Great as is the power of office "not to do" a thing, its power to "go on" doing is still greater. At this very moment, it would seem, from the answer given the other night in the Commons, a mischief is operating, ripening, coming to a head, and producing, rightly or not, a serious grievance across the Atlantic, without a word of communication with the British Government, and without any knowledge of the matter, except through the American papers. Will our Government wait till the grievance has festered to the regulation soreness? Will it do nothing till, in the course of a month or two, there arrive simultaneously a dry report of operations from the squadron and an angry demand for damages from the American Government? Something might be done now with grace and dignity. Six months hence we may find the two Governments irretrievably engaged in a correspondence, which, after producing the angriest feeling on both sides, will end in a sulky permission to our saucy young cousin to do what he pleases on the other side of the Atlantic. We wish to act with better foresight than that. What is Government doing? It had best at once intimate to the American Government its readiness to take any proper steps for obviating future disagreement without sacrificing those principles of humanity recognized by both Governments. As, too, it is not prepared to say that the cruisers have been acting according to orders, it ought to express a readiness to inquire whether they have done so or not. But the worst is to be feared when Government knows nothing, when the grievance goes on, and nothing is done to stop or to soften it.

From the City Article of the London Times

The statement on behalf of the Government last night, in reply to Mr. Lindsay's question, as to whether our squadron off Cuba had any authority from the Admiralty to perform acts such as those alleged in the last New-York papers to have been practiced on American vessels has been received as satisfactory, *since it shows there has been no official warrant for them or knowledge of them.* The probability, moreover, is thus increased that most of the accounts which are described in the advices this afternoon by the *Vanderbilt* to have excited intense anger at Washington are merely repetitions of those inventions by which a certain set of small American shipmasters in the South are incessantly seeking to provoke ill-feeling between the two countries. The chance is that the chief tale—that with regard to the schooner *Mobile*,—which bears internal evidence of having been dressed up by an ignorant man to suit a purpose, but which, notwithstanding the constant exposure of similar stories, has been received by the American Press and Government without the slightest question of its veracity, will prove to be for the most part a fiction to cover some offensive proceeding. Yet if this should turn out to be the case, it will not, if we may judge from former experience, operate as any lesson to the legislators at Washington to wait in such matters for both sides of the question before appealing to the combative feelings of the population. In the course of a few weeks or months, we shall have the same thing over again, because every master of a sloop or schooner having any ill-temper or love of mischief or notoriety to gratify knows that he has but to get up an affair of the sort to become at once a great man, and that, although perhaps his word would not previously have passed for a dollar among those who knew him, anything he may say on such a theme, no matter how improbable, will be entertained by a large portion of his compatriots, from Ministers of State downward. The real difficulty arises, as Mr. Fitzgerald indicated last evening, from the apparent indisposition of the United States Government to enter into any mutual agreement that shall be thoroughly effectual for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Every slaver hoists the American flag, and the Americans say they will not allow any vessel bearing that flag to be stopped or searched. Such proceedings on our part, according to the language of their journals, are outrageous and insulting, and must always be promptly atoned. Yet they will not themselves establish an efficient blockade, or come to any clear agreement for a joint one. If an earnest desire to that effect existed among the majority, there are a hundred ways by which the suppression of the traffic could be insured. Supposing America to be unwilling to find ships, *there might be an agreement for one or two American officers to be received as permanent guests on board our own* while serving on such stations, and that every search of an American vessel should be conducted under their auspices. But this, by rendering complaints impossible, would deprive the hack orators who, to the pain of the more solid portion of the community, trade upon national prejudices, of innumerable opportunities, now constantly presented, for gaining political capital. Under the circumstances, therefore, *it may be doubtful whether our efforts can be safely continued.* Great as are the horrors of the Slave trade, the injury to the world from any interruption of the harmonious relations of England and America would be much greater. We are ready to do our part in the cause of humanity, and if America is resolved to frustrate the aim by refusing to coöperate, *it is upon her the responsibility must rest.*

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It would appear, from the reply of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the question put by the honorable member for Tynemouth, that Her Majesty's Government are without any official information respecting the alleged boarding and searching of American merchantmen by British cruisers on the coast of Cuba. With respect, indeed, to one case—that of the *Cortes*—Mr. Fitzgerald has expressed an opinion that no capture whatever has been made. And, with regard to the remaining cases reported, he expressed, in becoming terms, the regret on the part of Her Majesty's Government that any such untoward occurrences should have taken place. We also learn *that peremptory instructions to exercise more caution in future have been issued to our cruisers in the Gulfs of Mexico and Florida*, at it may be hoped that these instructions will arrive in time to prevent a repetition of the searchings, or, what is more to be apprehended, a collision between our cruisers and the United States men-of-war, which have been dispatched with orders to prevent interference with the American flag, from whatever quarter it may come. We are not informed as to the exact nature of the representation made by the American Minister to our Government, *but we have reason to believe that a conciliatory dispatch from the Foreign Office is already on its way to Washington.* It seems strange that, in the presence of so grave a series of occurrences, Lord Napier should have confined his communications to his Government to the transmission of a newspaper paragraph extracted from one of the New-Orleans journals, unaccompanied (if we rightly understand the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs) by any informatory comment or explanation whatever. Mr. Dallas has, we understand, fully verified all the accounts we have read in the American papers of the excitement and irritation which prevails on this unfortunate question at Washington, New-York, and elsewhere. Our Transatlantic friends have been touched, if the accounts be correct, upon a tender point, and their irritation is at least intelligible. We trust, however, all cause for the continuance of that feeling may be speedily removed, and that we have already heard the worst of this unpleasant business.

From the London Globe.

Our Government appear to have met the American Minister's complaints by anticipation. *The acts which have inflamed American pride are not to be repeated.* The letters of Mr. Cass, so far as we have seen them, are written in a spirit of moderation very unusual with him; and as our Government appear to have been animated by a like spirit, there seems no reason to believe that anything serious will come out of it. * *

The whole difficulty of the case lies in the abuse of the Americen flag by the slave-traders, and in the unwillingness of the American Government to give any vigorous assistance to the British Government in its efforts to stop the shameful traffic.

From the London Chronicle.

Such, stripped of all the exaggeration in which American journalists indulge, is the actual state of this question, which is even more serious than on the surface it appears to be, on account of the opinion entertained in the United States as to the motives by which we are actuated. Lord Palmerston's policy has produced a chronic irritation in the American mind. It was the misfortune of that statesman so to shape his acts as to imply a hidden motive. The most natural and justifiable objects thus became distorted by jealousy or fear into deep-laid plots against the dignity of the States, and their independence of action. Our persevering determination to extirpate the Slave-trade, above all, has been regarded as the mere stalking-horse of an exaggerated ambition. It is regarded as a mere colorable pretext for the perpetual assertion of a maritime supremacy, to which we would not dare to pretend in an open and straightforward way. Naturally, under such circumstances, the Americans affect to believe their own countrymen in preference to the statements of our officers, and cunning evasions of those treaties which provide for the suppression of the Slave-trade are covered by the general claim of exemption for vessels bearing the American flag. The Commanders of our ships are not always men of nice discretion, and, without intending to offer undue provocation, they sometimes conduct themselves in a manner to offend a proud and sensitive people, who have been as sedulously taught to believe themselves our superiors, as our own infatuated countrymen have been convinced of their capacity to fight the world in arms. In such a state of feeling, and with armed vessels of both nations cruising in sight of each other in the same waters, the slightest accident might bring about a collision, which a very little would develop into a war. *Is it not time for the English people seriously to consider the cost at which they indulge in the luxury of universal philanthropy?* Ought they not to review their pretension to dictate political morality to the other nations of the world? Years of persevering effort have failed to eradicate, scarcely even to check, the slave-trade, and slavery, as an institution, is more fiercely defended than ever by the most powerful party in the United States. Why should we be executioneers as well as judges? If the people of England, notwithstanding their failure to carry out their benevolent designs, still desire to play the part of benefactor to the human species, let them at all events know the price they must pay in order to discharge that pleasing duty. From the present state of our relations with the United States, as indicated in the instructions to Mr. Dallas, they may derive some very broad hints for their guidance.

From the London Star.

Remembering the general maxims of the Palmerstonian foreign policy, and the slight reasons which the late Prime Minister had personally for allowing the friendly relations of the two countries to consolidate and strengthen themselves, observing also the sub-irritant tone of the representations on this subject of the blockade, made by our Minister at Washington, we cannot accuse ourselves of injustice toward the late Government, in saying that probably *the offensive proceedings of our cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, were ordered from a very different motive than a single minded desire to prevent the introduction of captured Africans into Cuba.* We hope the Administration of Lord Derby will take a different course. It is not a question of abandoning the blockade, *but of respecting the American flag*, which the Americans are determined to make respected. The answer of Mr. Fitzgerald on Tuesday night to Mr. Lindsay's question on the subject, although not quite satisfactory, was, perhaps, as much so as, under the circumstances, could be expected. The bare prospect of a war with the United States on such a cause of quarrel is destructive in its effects on commerce and industry. We hope instructions have already been sent out to arrest these boarding and searching operations of our cruisers, and that when the facts shall have been ascertained, due amends and reparation will be offered for what wrong may have been done.

With respect to the Slave-trade, and the share which American citizens have in it, we see nothing for it, unhappily, *but to leave it to be dealt with by the American Government and people themselves.*

From the Manchester Guardian.

It is already evident that the narratives of British violence and arrogance which our republican cotemporaries have been working up to such capital account are for the most part grossly exaggerated, though, without the slightest investigation into their accuracy, they have been accepted as grounds for immediate action by the Legislature of Washington. From the answers which our own Government have given to interrogatories in the House of Commons, it may be gathered *that they do not undertake the defence of the overbearing and vexatious demeanor which has been attributed, we doubt not falsely, to the officers of the preventive squadron.* The dispute will, no doubt, find a satisfactory solution after it has been made to render its due contribution of that animated controversy which is so agreeable to the American people, and occasionally so convenient to their rulers. The policy of England in regard to the philanthropic crusade out of which so many dissensions have arisen is a wider question; and, despite the practical wisdom of the course adopted in shifting the operations of the squadron from the African coast to the West Indies, we see no reason to alter our opinion *that this imposing institution is a great mistake.* Certain we are that if force is to be used at all, it ought not to be employed in propping up the ineffective police of other nations, but in compelling the real patrons and favorers of the traffic to withhold from it the corrupt encouragement without which it would immediately expire.

From the Liverpool Times.

If the naval forces of Great Britain have done wrong, outraged the American flag, and inflicted personal injury upon American citizens—no matter how plausible may be the pretext, nor humane the objects which prompted this conduct—*we should apologize, pay a reasonable indemnity, and give satisfactory assurances that offences of this kind shall not be again repeated.*

THE NICARAGUA SHIP-CANAL.

Result of M. Belly's Operations in Central America—His Convention with Nicaragua and Costa Rica—A European Protectorate, &c.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

I have just received from Nicaragua, under date of the 1st of May, the copy of a convention concluded and signed between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua on the one part, and M. Felix Belly, acting on behalf of M. Millaud & Co., of Paris, on the other, relative to the concession of an interoceanic canal by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The document is as follows:

CONVENTION.

"On the proposition of M. Felix Belly, and with a view to put an end to the dissensions which have heretofore divided them, and the uncertain position in which Central America has been placed by existing treaties, the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have agreed to bind themselves in common (*solidairement*) for the concession of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua to an international company, which M. Felix Belly and M. P. M. Millaud, of Paris, propose to form on the broadest basis, and without distinction of nations.

And, as this new concession is to contain in its provisions the settlement of several political and economical matters of great importance for the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as also in order to give to M. Felix Belly a special proof of the esteem which his exertions have acquired for him throughout Central America, the Supreme Chiefs of the two Governments have resolved to affix, by exception, their own signatures to the instrument which sets forth their reciprocal engagements.

Wherefore, between the undersigned, his Excellency General Don Tomas Martinez, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and his Excellency Don Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, on the one part, and M. Felix Belly, publicist, Knight of the Orders of St. Maurice and Lazarus and of the Medjidie, acting as well in his own name as in that of MM. P. M. Millaud & Co., of Paris, (his powers having been verified,) on the other, the following Convention has been agreed to, which shall be henceforth the law for all the parties, save ratification by the Congress of Costa Rica and Nicaragua respectively:

Art. 1. The two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica grant to MM. Felix Belly and P. M. Millaud an exclusive privilege for the execution and working of a maritime canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, interdicting themselves from any ulterior concession of canals in the territory of the two Republics pending the duration of the privilege as undermentioned.

Art 2. The duration of the concession accorded to MM. F. Belly and P. M. Millaud will be for 99 years from the date of the opening of the canal.

Art. 3. The grantees will have the right to choose the line which their engineers may judge the most advantageous and most practicable, provided the said line ascends the river San Juan in all its length, crosses the Lake of Nicaragua, and issues on the Pacific between the two extreme points of Salinas and Realejo.

Art. 4. In case the line beginning with the mouth of the Sopoa, on Lake Nicaragua, and issuing in the Bay of Salinas, on the Pacific, be recognized as practicable by the engineers, this line will be chosen in preference by the Company, to issue on the Lake of Nicaragua to the Pacific, and by that fact the Canal will become in its entire length the definite limit of the two States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Should the contrary be the case, the limit will remain as it now is, saving ulterior arrangements.

Art. 5. There is accorded to the grantees as their property, of which they may take possession as soon as the works are begun, a French league of land on each side of the line of the canal, to whichever of the two States the territory belongs, with the obligation to the grantees to make the survey, measurement and limitation at their own expense of this doubles trip of four kilometres in length.

Art. 6.—For the passage of the Lake of Nicaragua the shortest course shall be considered as one of the sides of the course of the canal, and from that will become the property of the grantees to the extent of a French league, and a surface equal to that curve will be granted to them on the other side, either in the isles or on the border of the lake, at their own choice, provided those lands belong to the State.

Art. 7.—All the mines of coal, gold, silver, and every other mineral, situate and discovered on the lands of the company, will be granted to it by right, and on the condition specified in the laws relating to mines in the country.

Art. 8.—In return for the advantages, the grantees undertake, without subsidy, all the cost of the construction, maintenance and working of the interoceanic canal.

Art. 9. Moreover, 8 per cent. of the gross revenue of the working will be applied in equal portions (4 per cent. for each,) pending the continuance of the concession, to the Treasuries of the two Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Art. 10. The two contracting States guarantee in common the grantees, their agents, and their property, against every attack, external or internal, under the penalty of damages, to be fixed by arbitration, and to be paid out of the 8 per cent, applicable to the Treasuries.

Art. 11. The two ports which will form the two heads of the canal on the Pacific and Atlantic are from this day forward declared free ports, and they will enjoy for ever all the immunities meant by that title.

Art. 12. A lighthouse of the first order shall be erected at the expense of the two Republics at each head of the canal six months before the date of its opening, in order that the declaration to that effect may be made to the commerce of the world in due time. But, if the two Republics demand it, the company will undertake the erection of those lighthouses, save compensation afterwards from the 8 per cent. applicable to the Treasuries.

Art. 13. The contracting parties declare formally that the canal shall be opened on the same title to all flags, and that an uniform tax, the most moderate possible, shall be imposed equally on all merchandize, from whatever part it proceeds. This tax is now fixed at 10 per cent. per maritime ton, (1,000 kilogrammes,) and at 60 francs for each person. The company can never increase it, but it reserves to itself to reduce it at a later period, if the interests of the trade of the world be not opposed to its own interests.

Art. 14. As a special measure, all ships belonging to the company having obtained the grant, whatever be their flag, will during 10 years enjoy a free passage, provided they do not carry any merchandise for exportation.

Art. 15. No tax can be imposed, under any pretext whatever, for 20 years on the lands, buildings, private agricultural produce, or on any of the *materiel* of the company.

Art. 16. The grantees are authorized to bar the Rio Colorado, and to execute in general on the river San Juan, on its branches, its confluents, and its tributaries, as well as on the Lake of Nicaragua, such works of art, barrage, embankment, dredging, &c., as their engineers may consider necessary to maintain the level of the canal.

Art. 17. The company will further have a right to impose on merchants such regulations of order and public administration as it may think proper to publish for the good of the service, provided that the sovereign rights of the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica do not suffer any injury.

Art. 18. In order to meet all the requirements of its intended purposes, the canal shall be constructed of such dimensions that it will be accessible to the largest ships, and its width permit those ships to pass each other without collision.

Art. 19. From the date of the signature of the present instrument a period of two years is accorded to the Company to commence its work, and six years for their complete execution, unless uncontrolable events occur. These periods, moreover, may be at any time extended.

Art. 20. As it is just that the two Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica should be represented in the Board of Directors of the Company, the Ministers of these two States accredited in Paris, shall be by right members of this Council, and enjoy all the advantages attached to that position, with the exception that they can have but one vote.

Art. 21. From the date of the payment of the first half-yearly installment of the portion of the profits reserved for the two States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica all monopolies serving to constitute financial resources shall cease in these two States, and none can hereafter be established, either on the produce of the country or on any branch of commerce or manufactures, war stores excepted.

Art. 22. For the entire duration of the concession of the canal, the Customs' duties at the entry and outlet cannot exceed three per cent. on the value of the merchandise.

Art. 23. The contractors engage reciprocally to immediately take the necessary steps with the Governments of France, Great Britain, and the United States, that the neutrality of the canal shall be guaranteed by those three Powers, on the basis established in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Art. 24. As long as this guarantee shall not have been officially declared by the publication of the treaty to be concluded for that purpose, the entrance to the canal shall be rigorously closed to all ships of war, and the States on its banks may adopt, in concert with the company, such measures as they may consider necessary to cause such interdiction to be respected.

Art. 25. As soon as the neutrality of the canal shall be solemnly guaranteed by an act emanating from one of the Governments of France, Great Britain, or the United States, the entrance may be permitted to ships-of-war by an unanimous declaration of these three Powers, provided the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica put no opposition to it, and saving a previous regulation with the company enjoying the concession.

Art. 26. As an exceptional measure, and in order to protect the interests and responsibility of a Company whose direction is entirely French, the French Government will have a right to keep two ships-of-war stationed in the waters of the canal or in the Lake of Nicaragua for the entire duration of the works.

Art. 27. Every civil difference relative to the execution of this Convention shall be sovereignly judged by a permanent commission composed of two arbitrators chosen by the Company, of a magistrate appointed by each of the two States on the banks of the canal, and of the oldest French Consular Agent accredited in these two States.

Art. 28. Every political difference relative to the execution of this Convention shall be laid before a tribunal of arbitration, composed of two representatives of the Company and of a representative of each of the five States interested as guarantees—France, Great Britain, the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—who shall pronounce judgment according to a relative majority.

Made at Rivas, in triplicate, the 1st May, 1858—the anniversary of Walker's capitulation.

Signed, and sealed with the seal of the two Governments, in the house which was the head-quarters of the National Army.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua,
TOMAS MARTINEZ.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
GREGORIO JUAREZ.
The President of the Republic of Costa Rica,
JUAN RAFAEL MORA.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
NAZARIO TOLEDO.
(For MM. Felix Belly and P. M. Millaud.)
FELIX BELLY."

DECLARATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AND IN FAVOR OF A EUROPEAN PROTECTORATE.

The following is appended:

The Supreme Chiefs of the two Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica assembled at Rivas, after having settled the questions which divided the two Republics, and having reëstablished peace and the most complete harmony between them, with a common accord, and in order to secure the independence and safety of the two countries, as well as of all the States of Central America;

Considering that a fresh invasion of American fillibusters still menaces the independence of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in contempt of all the laws that protect nations and that guarantee the lives and properties of citizens in civilized countries;

That this invasion, officially reprobated by the Government of the United States, is preparing in reality under its patronage, as the means of definitively taking possession of Central America, if Central America refuse to surrender itself voluntarily to the United States;

That hitherto all the official agents of the United States at Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders, acting as masters, and audaciously hoisting the flag of the United States in all parts where, as at San Juan del Sud, the flag of Nicaragua only ought to float, and openly menaced Central America with an inevitable annexation;

That the Minister actually accredited to Nicaragua boasts in public of peremptorily proposing this *ultimatum*—either the legal possession of Nicaragua by the ratification of the treaty Cass-Yrissari, or a fresh invasion of the fillibusters already organized at Mobile under the American flag;

That, moreover, the Government of the United States has, according to official reports made to that of Costa Rica by its Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, declared that it was utterly powerless to prevent fresh attempts by the fillibusters, or to protect the neutrality of Central America, owing to the insufficiency of the laws of the United States on this head;

Considering that three years of war and devastation have deprived the two Republics of the means of resisting a fresh attack on the part of many thousands of brigands; that the towns of Nicaragua are destroyed in whole or in part; that their commerce is annihilated, their population decimated; and that after a desperate resistance, which testifies their patriotism, they must succumb before a superiority of numbers, unless Europe deign at last to defend them against attempts unprecedented in the Nineteenth Century;

They declare solemnly:

1. That they place the Convention above-mentioned, relative to the canal of Nicaragua, under the patronage of civilized Europe, by appealing to the justice and humanity of all Christian nations against the attacks of pirates and buccaneers, of whom they have been for three years the victims.

2. That they place the independence and nationality of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under the guarantee of the three Powers who have caused the independence and nationality of the Ottoman Empire to be respected, namely, France, England and Sardinia.

3. That they supplicate the Governments of these three Powers not any longer to leave the coasts of Central America without defence, its rich countries at the mercy of barbarians, and the future route of the trade of the world without a serious guarantee of liberty and neutrality.

4. That they bind themselves in the name of their people to accept from those three Powers all the conditions they may attach to their assistance, provided the public law of civilized Europe be extended to all the States of America, and imposed by force, if needs be, on those who so audaciously violate it.

In fait hwhereof they sign the present declaration.

RIVAS.
TOMAS MARTINEZ.
May 1, 1858. JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

From the City Article of the London Times.

The statement from Paris to-day, that a concession for the canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific through the territories of Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been granted to a French company, is surprising only from the fact of its apparently not having become known at New-York, where the influence over Nicaragua is paramount, and where there are persons who still claim rights to the route, which, whatever may be their validity, are likely to be supported for political purposes. The whole affair, however, *is without practical importance, since the conditions are never likely to be fulfilled.* The Company are to commence the work in two years, and complete it in six, and the channel is to be such as to admit two of the largest ships to pass abreast. The direction, moreover is to be entirely French, and the French Government are to have the exclusive privilege of keeping a couple of ships-of-war on the waters of the route throughout the whole period occupied in its construction. A capital of £10,000,000 or £15,000,000 would not suffice, and the public can easily judge the prospect of any such amount being raised within the next 24 months on the Paris Bourse. The schemes originally proposed in London and most unfortunately rejected was for a canal of much more moderate dimensions, or even, in the first instance, for an ordinary transit by improving the navigation of the San Juan and crossing the 11 miles of hilly land between Lake Nicaragua and the sea by a railway or other temporary means, until the success of the enterprise should have encouraged further expenditure.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt off Cape Race.

Six Days and Ten Hours from Land to Land.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Defeat of the Rebels by Sir Hugh Rose with great Slaughter.

The Chinese Threatening Canton

Complication of Affairs Between France and Spain.

FEARFUL ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs Drooping—Consols 95 3-4@95 7-8.

St. Johns, N. F., Thursday, June 17.

The U. S. mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Higgins, which left Havre on the morning, and Cowes at at 12 minutes past 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst., was boarded off Cape Race yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at 5 o'clock.

[Owing to some unexplained blunder, the news yacht did not take the news ashore at Trepassey, but shaped her course for St. Johns, where she arrived at about noon to-day. The vessel that was signaled off Trepassey this forenoon proved to be a fishing-smack, and her Captain had no intelligence, except that the *Vanderbilt* had been boarded by the news-yacht.—Rep.]

The *Vanderbilt* has 195 passengers, and the French and English mails. Her advices from London and Liverpool, are of the day of sailing.

The *Vanderbilt* was intercepted off Cape Race by the news-yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

The news by this arrival is of a highly interesting nature, embracing later and important news from India, and accounts of a fearful eruption of Moun Vesuvius, besides other intelligence of moment, which is appended.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, which sailed from New-York at 4½ P. M. on Thursday, the 27th of May, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 6th of June.

A week's later news from India had been received in England *viâ* Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels, and defeated them with great slaughter, no less than 400 having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nena Sahib seems to have become somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas had been repulsed by the rebels in the mountains.

From China, also, later advices had been received by telegraph from Malta. They embrace, however, nothing of a startling nature.

A dispatch from Pekin directs the Plenipotentiaries of the Western powers to return to Canton, as the new Imperial Commissioner is gathering his forces to recapture the City, and was expected to succeed.

The London papers contain interesting articles in reference to the outrages on American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

The dispatch says nothing of any further proceedings in Parliament in relation thereto, and the presumption is that nothing had occurred.

There had been an extraordinary and fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives and a large amount of property.

The French Mediterranean squadron, which the advices per *Europa* stated to have sailed from Toulon with sealed orders, had concentrated in the Adriatic.

Affairs between France and Spain look complicated. The French Ambassador had returned to Paris. The reason is not stated.

The insurrection in the Island of Candia was increasing in strength. Five other Districts of the Island have risen against the authorities.

M. de Pene, the Editor of the *Figaro*, who was wounded in the duel with M. Hyenne, of the army, was much improved in health.

The English papers contain interesting details of the recent experiments made with the Atlantic cable, and of the proposed course of action on the expedition for laying it between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The news-yacht brought ashore a copy or two of the London *Times*, but a careful examination thereof fails to give us anything of importance in addition to the dispatch made up by the agent of the Associated Press at Southampton, already telegraphed.

Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday, June 9.

The Cotton market opened the week quite buoyantly and with a tendency to recover the decline of the previous week, but the advices by the *Persia* had an unfavorable effect, and the market became weak, and closed quietly at the quotations advised per *Europa*, with a tendency towards easier prices. The sales of the three days were 22,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 bales, and exporters 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for Breadstuffs wears a generally drooping aspect. All qualities are in but little demand, and prices tend downward. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull and quite neglected; Western Canal is quoted at 20s.@21s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s. 6d.@23s. 6d.

Wheat is dull, with a slight decline on all sorts of Red. The quotations are, for Southern White, 7s @ 7s. 3d.; Southern Red, 6s.@6s. 4d.; Western Red, 5s. 6d.@5s. 7d. Corn is dull, and White is very difficult to sell at 6d. decline. The quotations are, for White, 32s.@32s. 6d., and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market wears a generally steady appearance. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Beef quiet but steady at last quoted rates. Pork quiet and firm at the quotations per *Europa*. Lard heavy, 55s. being the highest auction bid for prime. Tallow dull, and quoted nominally at 53s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

There is a fair demand for Resin, and prices are steady at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common. Coffee is quiet and unchanged in price. Sugar is quiet, but without change in rates. Ashes are dull at a slight decline on all sorts; both Pots and Pearls are quoted at 37s. 6d. @38s. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 48s.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, June 9.

At Mark-lane Breadstuffs are dull, and Wheat and Flour somewhat lower. Cotton is dull. Coffee continues firm. Rice is heavy at last quotations. Saltpetre is firm. Mollasses is in very active demand, and prices buoyant. Tallow is slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

The money market continues without change; the supply is abundant at 2½ ₱ cent.

Consols for account (the books being shut) are quoted 95¾@95⅞ ex dividend.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester, Wednesday, June 9.

The market for goods and yarns is quiet, but steady

The Batavia Railroad Troubles—The Central Railroad Company Defeated.—The Court of Appeals has dismissed, with costs, the two appeals taken by the New-York Central Railroad Company, from orders of Supreme Court, appointing commissions of appraisal, and from the order confirming their approval, on the ground that the Court of Appeals had no jurisdiction of the matter. The question was not open for argument in that Court since the decision report upon a similar case of the New York Central Railroad Company *vs.* Marvin. The Court also denied, with costs, two motions made by the New-York Central Company to take from the files of the Court the return of the clerk of Genesee County made to said appeals. The Buffalo, New-York & Erie Company had procured the clerk to make a return at an early day, to enable it to move to dismiss the appeals, and the counsel for the New-York Central claimed this was irregular, and hence the motions to take them from the Court, which were denied as above stated.

The Rev. Francis L. Hawks, after an absence of several weeks at the South, will preach next Sunday in his own (Calvary) Church.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Details of News by the Tennessee—Mr. Forsyth's Protest Against the Forced Loans, &c.

By the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we have news from Vera Cruz to June 7, and from the capitol to a few days previous. The *Picayune* makes the following summary:

The *Extraordinary* says the city has been much excited by a decree of the Government imposing a forced loan of 1 per cent. on the capital of foreigners. With regard to the liability of citizens to it, it quotes the article from the treaty of Dec. 20, 1826:

"Art. 10 In all that relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandize, goods and effects, the subjects of his Britanic Majesty, and the citizens of Mexico, respectively, shall be subject to the local laws and regulations of the dominions and territories in which they may reside. They shall be exempted from all compulsory military service, whether by sea or land. No forced loans shall be levied upon them; nor shall their property be subject to any other charges, requisitions, or taxes, than such as are paid by the native subjects or citizens of the contracting parties in their respective dominions."

With regard to American citizens a long correspondence is published, in which Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister at Mexico, announces that a meeting of members of the diplomatic corps had been held, but that they were not of accord; and that he had subsequently formally protested against the enforcement of the decree. He recommends American citizens to "decline to make the declaration required by the 8th article of the decree of the 15th, and decline to pay any contributions which may be assessed upon their capital by the Commissioners provided for that purpose." We have not the decree before us, but it would seem that its object is to compel a declaration of the amount of capital possessed.

The protest of Mr. Forsyth is published at full length. It appears from this that there were in fact two decrees, virtually, however, only parts of one. Mr. Forsyth says:

"By the first, a 'contribution' is imposed, for once only, of about 1 per cent., upon every capital of real and personal property, of the value of not less than $5,000, and not exceeding $1,500,000. This 'contribution' is to be paid, one-fourth in 15 days, one-fourth in 20 days, and one-fourth 40 days, and one-fourth in 50 days, from the date of the publication of the decree; stringent regulations are provided for the prompt discovery of the amount of property possessed by individuals, and for the collection of the 'contribution' that may be claimed upon it; provision is also made for the repayment of the 'contribution' in shares of the National Bank, established by the second decree, and the National Bank, thus supplied with its capital and its stockholders, is invested with the general control of the finances of the nation."

He then quotes the *Diario Oficial*, to show that the object of impost was to sustain troops and establish a National Bank; and Sr. Othon, Governor of San Luis, as speaking of it as a *prestamo forzoso*, and expresses the opinion that it "is destitute of all the elements of a regular tax, but has, on the contrary, all those which constitute a forced loan."

His reasons are given as follows:

"*First*—It is irregular and unusual in its inception; it is imposed, not by virtue of any subsisting or customary laws, but by virtue of a sudden and unexpected decree; it is to be enforced by rapid and stringent steps; it is to take effect for nonce only, '*por una sola vez.*' It is a temporary, financial expedient, suggested by the pressing necessities of civil strife, and has no analogy with any system of taxation recognized and practiced by nations, governed by sound and stable laws.

Second—It is partial, unequal and unjust in its operations, leaving, as it does, two extremes above and below which no contribution at all is laid, and establishing a large inequality in the basis of contribution by those capitals that are within those extremes. With these large exemptions from all 'contribution,' and with these inequalities among those who are compelled to pay, the undersigned must deem it as differing *toto cœlo* from a lawful tax, which, from its very nature, must be general, uniform and just.

Third—It is irregular and unusual in its appropriation. From the statement already alluded to in the *Diario Oficial*, and from his own observations, the undersigned is satisfied that the funds obtained by means of this 'contribution' are intended to be employed, in the first instance, to sustain troops engaged in the civil war, now unhappily devastating the country, and afterwards to form, in whole or in part, the basis of the National Bank, with the shares of which it is proposed to repay it."

Mr. Forsyth then contends that, in accordance with the soundest principles of international law, the property of the citizen remains free from any such appropriation, in any foreign country, as is made by this decree; and finally refers to the British treaty, as above quoted, as showing that "no forced loans shall be levied," and to our treaty of April 5, 1831, placing United States citizens upon the same footing of the most favored nation, and therefore not liable to "forced loans."

The Constitutional President, Juarez, has issued a decree declaring the decree of Zuloaga, closing all ports but Tuxpan, Tampico and Mazatlan, null, and providing for the discharge of vessels without the forms required from consulates under the law of the 31st of January, 1855, when consul, pleading the Zuloaga decrees as supreme, shall refuse to comply with them, at the requirement of the constitutional authorities.

The general condition of the country remains much as at last advices, no event of importance apparently having transpired that we have not already laid before our readers.

The *True Delta* gives some additional Mexican news, as follows:

Dates from the capital of the 2d state that the Zuloaga Government had only received $83,000 on account of the forced loan. Foreigners had received an extension of indefinite time for the payment of their share.

The American plan for the pacification of Mexico by a protectorate is attracting attention both at the capital and at Vera Cruz. From Jalapa we learn that after the Constitutionalists drove the Government force from Puente Nacional, Gen. Osonoz went down from Jalapa and, after a struggle, reoccupied the bridge, in which some blood was shed.

The siege of Perote does not progress. The Castle has provisions for 1,000 men for seven months. Trego the Commandant, intimated to Gen. Echeagaray, that if he occupied the town of Perote, he would shell him out of it. The General did take up an offensive position in the place, and the fire from the Castle obliged him to retire. *The besieged then sallied out, and sacked the town of Perote.* Gen. Echeagaray ordered a stack, containing 2,000 loads of barley, to be burnt, on a farm near Perote, to prevent the Constitutionalists from making use of it for forage.

Advices from San Luis Potosi state that Miramon, the Zuloaga commander, had been twice defeated by Gen Zuazua. Miramon had but little money, and no small amount of disaffection exists among the troops. On the other hand, the victorious march of Zuazua caused the people of the country to join the standard of the frontiersmen in great numbers. Gen. Miramon was pressing large numbers into his ranks, and but few idlers were allowed to pass unmolested in the streets of San Luis.

At Puebla, San Luis Potosi and other cities in possession of the Zuloaga Government, forced loans like those at the capital had been resorted to, and were particularly unpopular amongst the foreign residents. Protests were made by all classes of foreigners, always excepting the Spaniards. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz, administering the Government.

Mr. James A. Pleasants, United States Consul at Minatitlen, had addressed an official note to the President, expressing his gratification at his safe arrival at Vera Cruz. We rather suspect that Mr. Pleasants was solicitous more for the character of the Tehuantepec Company than for Señor Juarez's health. Persons "suspected" of favoring the Liberal Party had been imprisoned by Gen. Zuloaga, in the City of Mexico. The Pope had, through his Nuncio, sent an autograph letter to President Zuloaga, in which he takes occasion to thank him for restoring to the clergy their estates.

D. Panfilo Galindo has been appointed by General Zuloaga Governor of the State of Michoacan. As that State is, however, in the hands of the Liberals, Señor Galindo will not have very onerous duties to perform. Indian ravages continue to be the order of the day in the State of Durango. A decree of the Juarez Government, dated Vera Cruz, June 2, warns all Mexican Consuls against recognizing or holding communication with the Zualoaga party, on pain of dismissal from office. Tampico and Mazatlan are said to be the only sea ports not now in the hands of the Juarez Government.

The last accounts received at Vera Cruz from San Luis Potosi, *via* Mexico, state that General Osollos had effected a junction with General Miramon. Opposed to them were the frontier men under General Zuazua. At the haciendas of Hedionda and Las Rocan, Celava and Salamanca, where, it will be recollected, the troops of the Liberal Party were defeated by Osollos, had been reoccupied by their troops.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has not escaped effects of the revolution. A Spaniard named Jose Maria Conchada, and a sergeant, named Manuel Garcia, headed a rising in favor of the Zuloaga Government, but it was promptly suppressed.

The newspapers at the capital have a taste of the censorship. Gen. Zuloaga has suppressed the *Heraldo*, and its successor the *Aurora*. Others have been "warned," *a la* Louis Napoleon.

It is said that gold has been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the surveyors in the employ of J. B. Jecker & Co., the contractors of the Transit road.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. McLeod, of this City, has been appointed Professor of Systematic and Practical Theology in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Black, of Pittsburg, is appointed to the Chair of Biblical Literature in the same institution.

The Hon. Nathan Clifford, the new United States Judge, made his first appearance on the Bench in Boston on Wednesday.

Miss J. M. Davenport has retired to her Summer residence in Lynn, after a successful tour through the South and West.

Miss Maria Mitchell, the Nantucket astronomer, has returned home from her European trip.

Mr. P. T. Barnum sailed for Europe yesterday, by the *Kangaroo*, from this port.

Hon. Robert J. Walker is visiting relatives at Hoboken.

The Administration and the Democracy.

From the Washington Union.

Instead of receiving a cordial support, no Administration has ever had to withstand so many assaults from an opposition House than the present Democratic Administration has had to withstand from a Democratic House; and it is a remarkable fact that every assault that has been made upon the Administration by the present Congress, though seconded, of course, by the opposition, *has been instigated, directed and stimulated by Democratic members.*

We believe it is a fact that no measure of the Democratic Party or Administration has passed the present Congress by a majority of Democratic votes; but that *every measure that has become a law has become so by the liberality of members belonging to one branch or other of the opposition.*

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Voyage of the San Jacinto to Shanghae—The Communications from the Celestial Court to the Allied Commissioners—Insult to Russia—Preparations for a Demonstration Against Pekin—Return of the San Jacinto to Hong Kong—Movements of the American Squadron.

From our own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO,
SHANGHAE, China, Saturday, April 3, 1858.

We left Hong Kong March 17, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore TATNALL, and headed away for the southern end of the island of Formosa, intending to run outside of it and thereby avoid the intricate navigation of the channel and coast of China. Upon weathering South Cape we encountered such heavy weather that we were forced to run back and lie to under the shelter of land for about fifteen hours, after which we headed away for this place, where we arrived on the 26th, after the most disagreeable and stormy passage we have made since leaving the States.

The *San Jacinto* proved her superiority as a steamer on this trip, by beating the time of the several competing fast steamers, which made the run up about the time we did; amongst the rest, the Pacific and Overland Mail steamer *Formosa*. We came up the Woosung River in company with H. B. M.'s steamer *Furious*, which vessel had Lord ELGIN aboard. He visited Foo-Chow and the island of Chusan on his trip up. We found the United States steamer *Minnesota* off Woosung, having recently arrived from Manila with Mr. REED. This ship was then and is still in a disabled condition, her rudder having given way, owing to very imperfect construction. This accident is of so serious a nature that full one month must elapse ere it can be repaired, which fact will prevent her going up into the Gulf of Pechele with the combined allied American and Russian forces; so that Mr. REED will lack one great instrument, in that case, which he values so highly, viz.: *moral* force. The folly of having such a ship as the *Minnesota* on this station is every day becoming more and more evident, a useless mass of lumber which is entirely unable to enter more than one of the five free ports. She is now lying fifteen miles from this place, and not a mile nearer can she come.

This mail and letter will be the bearer of most important news to you. The scene is about being shifted from the south of the Middle Kingdom into the great wall of the same. The hostile and treating powers are now congregating their forces at this place, preparatory to going to the Gulf of Pechele—in the vicinity of Pekin, for which place the combined English, French, American and Russian Naval Forces will start upon the arrival of Admiral SEYMOUR here, who is now on his way in his flag-ship *Calcutta*. This event may be expected to take place in about three weeks. Of the exact amount of force which is to be congregated in the vicinity of Pekin, I will not be able to inform you until my next. The whole United States East India Squadron—not even the *San Jacinto* will be excepted—will be congregated there.

That the whole combination will go on a "tom-fool's errand" may readily be surmised, when we consider the tenor of the Emperor's reply to the communication addressed and delivered to him a few weeks since, through the Governor of the City of Loochow. The Court of Pekin has sent a separate communication to the English, French and American Commissioners, and has addressed the Russian Plenipotentiary through Mr. REED. To the English and French the *Court* says, substantially: "We will not treat with you as requested at Shanghae. A Commissioner has been appointed to meet you at Canton; then we will treat." To our Commissioner, Mr. REED, is said, "We have an existing treaty with your nation which we still consider in force. We do not consider that there is a state of war existing between the two nations, and cannot see the necessity of a new treaty. Let the old one stand as it is; it is good enough." The Russian Minister was addressed through Mr. REED, his communication almost remaining unanswered. The *Court* says to him, "What have you to do in this matter? Your interest with us is in the North on the Amoor. The Canton trouble you have nought to do with. We will not treat with you."

Thus has ended the attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government at this place. It now remains to be seen what the large force which is soon to congregate near Pekin will do, should the Emperor still refuse to treat. I cannot see that he can be made to do so by any effective demonstration on Pekin. The city cannot be attacked with the facility that Canton could. The lightest draft vessels in the squadron will not be able to get within fifty miles of it, and from thence it will be no laughing matter to transport artillery and the munitions of war through an enemy's country. But I will indulge in no surmises. I will simply aim to give you strictly correct facts, and leave you to deduce your own conclusions.

It remains now to be seen how the Northern Bear will proceed to act since the affront from his Celestial neighbor. If Russia, following the example of her late enemy, England, is waiting for a pretext for war, she has it now. That she, too, is doubly determined at this time to press her suit, no one, at least in this part of the world, doubts.

The whereabouts of the Commissioners is as follows: Mr. REED and Count PONTIATINE are now quartered at the palatial residence of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, formerly United States Consul at Shanghae, Lord ELGIN is aboard of her Majesty's ship *Furious*, and Baron GROS is at the French Consul's. Between the Commissioners there is, I believe, the best of feeling prevailing.

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, China, Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

I mentioned to you in my last, written from Shanghae, that the destination of this ship was the Gulf of Pechele, in common with the combined allied forces. But luckily there is a tide, not only in the affairs of men, but of ships also, and that tide, instead of drifting us northward, to float around for weary months and dance attendance on a Commissioner carried us to the genial South, even unto this place. A change came over the spirit of the dreams of our reputation-making officials, and we were allowed to depart in peace, for the ostensible purpose of complying with our orders from the Department, "to start for home on the arrival of the *Powhatan* at Hong Kong." We left the mouth of Woosung River on the 7th ult., having on board Commodore JOSIAH TATNALL, and after an unusually pleasant run, arrived here on the evening of the 11th. On the arrival at this place of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, Commodore TATNALL will transfer his flag to that ship, and we will start forthwith for home. Should any unforeseen accident detain the *Powhatan*—which ship is now looked for daily—the *Germantown*, which was at Singapore at the latest dates, and was to leave for this place on the 27th of March, will be his flag-ship until the arrival of the *Powhatan*. Our departure from this place will take place, at the latest, about the 1st of May, unless there should be another change in the mind of our executives.

We found, on our arrival here, a great diminution of the large fleet of war vessels which has so long rendezvoused in this harbor, the larger portion of which, has gone to the supposed seat of future active operations in the North. It is not at all probable that Hong Kong will, for a long time to come, witness such a display of military and naval force as it has for the past year. So sanguine are the people here, of the fact that peace has been restored to their borders, that many of them are transferring their business and property to Whampoa and Canton. The first named place—being the port where vessels in the Canton trade receive and discharge their cargo—has, at this time, eleven vessels, principally English and American, laying there awaiting cargo. Three ship-loads of tea have departed thence lately.

Beyond a few unimportant skirmishes, there has been no war transactions of late.

As an earnest of the feeling of the mercantile residents in China, I send you a copy of an address from the British and Parsee merchants of Shanghae, to the Earl of ELGIN, and His Lordship's reply, which indicates what is to be the future policy of the Power he represents. It will not be difficult to deduce conclusions from language so pointed as that of His Excellency.

I have to record the total loss, on the 4th of April, of the American ship *Courser*, of New-York. She was laden with a valuable cargo of teas from Foo-chow, all of which is a total loss. She was lost on Pratas Shoal. The officers and crew saved themselves—with two exceptions—in the ship's boats, all arriving here about the 8th.

DANI.

LORD ELGIN'S REPLY TO THE MERCHANTS OF SHANGHAE.

The following is Lord ELGIN's reply to the address presented to him by the British merchants of Shanghae, on his arrival at that city:

GENTLEMEN: I am very thankful to you for this address of welcome. I trust that the kindness which has prompted it will also induce you to favor me with the valuable aid of your experience to enable me to judge correctly of the causes which have contributed to give to Shanghae its eminent position among the ports opened to trade with China.

It is satisfactory to me to learn that you approve of what has taken place at Canton and that I have your good wishes for the future success of my mission. I should respond but indifferently to these expressions of regard, if I were to refrain from stating to you frankly the principles on which I have hitherto proceeded, and still intend to proceed, in the discharge of duties that have reference to matters in which you have so deep an interest.

In furnishing instructions for my guidance when I was appointed High Commissioner in China, Her Majesty's Government saw fit to intrust me with a wide discretion. Circumstances, however, as you probably know, which were altogether unforeseen at the time when those instructions were framed, rendered them in some degree inapplicable, and thus materially enlarged the discretion originally confided to me.

I found myself accordingly, on my arrival in this country, compelled to act in a great measure on my own judgment. I accepted this task, as in duty bound, without hesitation, but not I hope without a due sense of the responsibility attaching to an agent, who, in a distant land, beyond the reach of advice, and in circumstances of unusual difficulty, finds himself the guardian of the good name and interests of a great Christian nation.

In my communications with the functionaries of the Chinese Government, I have been guided by two simple rules of action. I have never preferred a demand which I did not believe to be both moderate and just, and from a demand so preferred I have never receded. These principles dictated the policy which resulted in the capture and occupation of Canton. The same principles will be followed by me with the same determination to their results, if it should be necessary to repeat the experiment, in the vicinity of the Capital of the Emperor of China.

It is matter for me of the highest gratification to know that, in pursuing this policy of combined moderation and firmness, I can count not only on the hearty coöperation and active support of the Representative of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, but also on the good-will and sympathy of the representatives of other great and powerful nations interested with ourselves in extending the area of Christian civilization, and multiplying those commercial ties which are destined to bind the East and West together in the bonds of mutual advantage.

One word, gentlemen, in conclusion, as to the part which we have respectively to play in this important work, and more especially with reference to the last sentence of your address, in which you express the trust that the result of my exertions may be "more fully to develop the vast resources of China and to extend among the people the elevating influence of a higher civilization."

The expectations held out to British manufacturers at the close of the last war between Great Britain and China, when they were told that a new world was opened to their trade, so vast that all the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking stuff sufficient for one of its Provinces, have not been realized, and I am of opinion that when force and diplomacy shall have done all that they can legitimately effect, the work which has to be accomplished in China will be but at its commencement.

When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed, the Christian civilization of the West will find itself face to face, not with barbarism, but with an ancient civilization, in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In the rivalry which will then ensue Christian civilization will have to win its way among a skeptical and ingenious people by making it manifest that a faith which reaches to Heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the *earth*.

At the same time the machine-facturing West will be in presence of a population the most universally and laboriously manufacturing of any on the earth. It can achieve victories in the contest in which it will have to engage only by proving that physical knowledge and mechanical skill applied to the arts of production are more than a match for the most persevering efforts of unscientific industry.

This is the task which is before you, and towards the accomplishment of which, within the sphere of my duty, I shall rejoice to coöperate.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Political Canvass—Candidates for Governor—Interesting New-York Case in the Court of Appeals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 15, 1858.

The "reorganization" movement, set on foot by by Republicans and Americans, in Erie County, will soon, it is now understood, be seconded in several other counties, with the view of making it general throughout the State. The squabble which certain journals, here and elsewhere, are having over the abstract point whether one name or another shall be given to it, is likely to have no visible effect on the movement itself. The child will be born, in spite of whatever quarrels may be got up about names. It is something that will come along in the course of nature, and those who exercise themselves so fruitlessly in interposing objections, and in vain attempts to give it direction, would show more wisdom by simply making ready for the inevitable event, the reconstruction of the opposition to the Democracy in this State.

As this movement goes forward, of course more or less is said about men and candidates. They who desire to see the greatest good come of it, will of course do their best to keep the movement free from all such "entangling alliances." But the thing is impossible. Men will have their preferences. The good and the bad, the available and unavailable, are always sure to have disinterested friends to whisper their names in the ear of the mass. The list of candidates for Governor already includes a number of more or less acceptable men. Mr. WADSWORTH, of Livingston, has for some time been classed among the leading availables; but it has recently been asserted in well-informed quarters, that that gentleman utterly declines being considered a candidate for the office of Governor, as does also Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN. General COOK, the head of the Banking Department; Judge JAMES, of the Northern District; the Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo; the Hon. R. B. VANVALKENBURGH, of Steuben; Senator DIVEN, of Steuben; the Hon. R. H. PRUYN, of Albany; are among the gentlemen more or less spoken of, either as aspirants, or for their fitness for the Chief Magistracy of our State. Perhaps, however, no name has fallen upon the public ear so acceptably, or, (for a variety of reasons patent to the peculiar state of parties just now,) that has arrested the attention of decent men of all sorts, as well as of the masses generally, so sensibly as that of WASHINGTON HUNT. It may have been spoken least, but it is a name probably thought of most.

Mr. WEED having very lately taken occasion in the *Evening Journal* to declare that none but the most friendly relations exist between him and Gov. HUNT, and it being a well-understood fact that equally friendly feelings are entertained by the Americans towards him, there would seem to be no obstacles in the way.

The Court of Appeals is still in session. A cause of considerable local interest to New-York, in which STEPHEN CLARK (late State Treasurer) holds the position of plaintiff, and the Mayor, &c., of New-York, that of defendants, is now before the Court, Mr. CLARK was an original contractor on the Croton Aqueduct—his contract embracing the Receiving Reservoir at York Hill. The contract on which the action was founded was executed in December, 1838, and among other things, that the plaintiff should perform the labor and furnish the materials for constructing, in the most substantial manner, section 96, including said reservoir. The plaintiff performed all the work under contract which defendants would permit him to do, amounting to but little short of $500,000, leaving an undisputed balance due of nearly $4,000.

The real controversy has always been, not as to the work *actually done* by the plaintiff, but as to that which he was *prevented* from doing, viz.: excavating a portion of the rock in the northern division of the Receiving Reservoir. To construct the reservoir and the aqueduct leading to it, in the manner provided for by the contract, would necessarily require the excavation of a large quantity of rock, some of it lying inside the Reservoir, and some outside in the water-way to be opened. Owing to the *hard* quality of the rock, and the consequent difficulty of removing it arising from this and other natural causes, much of it could not be excavated except at an actual expenditure ranging from $3 to $5 per cubic yard; and all of it, which the defendants were allowed to remove, amounting to over 61,783 cubic yards, cost them far more than the contract price, which was but $1 per cubic yard.

The only part of the rock-excavation embraced by the contract from which the plaintiff ever hoped to realize a profit, was 73,414 cubic yards of *soft rock* in the northern division of the reservoir, which could have been removed for 35 cents per cubic yard, or at a profit of 65 cents per yard. The plaintiff, after having removed about 10,000 cubic yards of *hard rock* from this division, under directions of the defendants, was prevented by them from removing the residue, and the present action is brought for the loss thus sustained, as well as for the unpaid balance due on the work actually done.

The suit was brought in 1849 in the Supreme Court. WM. C. BOUCK, J. D. WUSSEN and DAVID HAMILTON were appointed referees, who awarded Mr. CLARK $50,000, which award was affirmed by the Court. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal sent the case back to the Court below on the ground of an arithmetical error by the referees. New referees were appointed, who awarded Mr. CLARK $85,000, (principal and interest,) which award was confirmed by the Court, in which the suit was originally brought. It was again carried to the Court of Appeals. It was argued last Fall, and the Court was equally divided. It was set down for the present session for reargument, which was ably done on Tuesday, the 8th instant, by N. HILL, Jr., for plaintiff, and CHARLES O'CONOR, for defendants. Of course the decision of the Court is not yet known.

The competition on the part of the Erie Railroad, by reducing the through fare, will be followed by a policy no less vigorous by the New-York Central. It is understood that a second-class through train at quick time will be put on, by which passengers will be carried between New-York and Buffalo at a rate even less than $5, that fixed by the Erie. The freight-tariff on the Central will be reduced to the lowest point, and thereby the Erie will be struck hardest. While the Erie charges $5 from Buffalo to New-York, the charge from Elmira to New-York is $6. It is plain to be seen that this way business of the Erie is open to the most ruinous attack, by placing agents along the line with *through* tickets purchased at Buffalo or New-York. The warfare which has been commenced is likely to benefit neither road; but the public will travel all the cheaper for it.

RODERICK

Annual Meeting of the Medical Superintendents of the American Institutions for the Insane, in Quebec.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of this Association, held its first session at Russell's Hotel, Quebec, Tuesday, June 8, 1858. Dr. ISAAC RAY, of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., President. The meeting being called to order at 10 A. M., the minutes of the preceding meeting in New-York were read and approved, and after some minor business was transacted, Dr. JOSEPH WORKMAN, of Toronto, read a part of a paper on the Pathological Anatomy of Insanity, after which the Association, under the direction of the Business Committee, Drs. MORRIN, DOUGLASS and FREMONT, visited a few of the many places of interest in this old, renowned City.

They first proceeded to inspect the general arrangement of the Hotel Dieu, which is under the care and superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. It is supported by the patients, who pay a certain amount for board. It has attending physicians and surgeons, much after the plan of the hospitals throughout the country. This is, as are all the public institutions in this city, essentially Roman Catholic.

The Laval University was next visited. This institution was named after its founder, and was, until 1854, a seminary, when Queen VICTORIA gave it a charter for a University. It is now designed to give a brilliant education, for every department, in languages, arts and sciences. The buildings are in course of erection, the medical department being finished; the regulations do not differ materially from those found in our standard universities and medical schools. Dr. WM. MARSDEN did much to render the visit gratifying and instructive.

The party proceeded next to the Garrison, that has rendered Quebec so famous as one of the strongholds of the world. Here they inspected everything of interest, and were furnished with all the desirable information and incidents of history connected with the place by Drs. ODELL and MARSDEN.

Next they were carried to view the Plains of Abraham, the scene of the death of Gen. WOLFE, where stands a monument to his memory, consisting of a pillar, on the top of which is a sword and helmet. It is over the exact spot where he expired, and has the inscription—"*Here died* WOLFE, *victorious, Sept.* 13, 1759."

The Association having arrived at the hotel, held another session in the evening; the business of which consisted in the reading of part second of Dr. WORKMAN's paper on the Pathological Anatomy of Insanity. This was followed by one on Anæsthetics in the treatment of Insanity, by Dr. JOHN E. TYLER of New-Hampshire, followed by a long discussion, which showed that all those who had made use of either chloroform or ether, in the paroxysms, were pleased with it. The meeting then adjourned.

Wednesday morning session was a short one. Dr. ROCKWELL, of Vermont, read a paper on Epilepsy, but its discussion was laid on the table, until the next meeting.

Dr. TYLER then announced to the members the death of Dr. CHAUNCEY BOOTH, of Massachusetts, during the past year, and after a few remarks upon the general history of the deceased, he concluded by offered the following resolution:

"That the death of Dr. CHAUNCEY BOOTH is felt to be an irreparable loss to the Association, and that we offer to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence in this, our mutual bereavement."

After some eulogistic remarks upon his character by several of the members present, particularly by Dr. RAY, the Association adjourned, to visit, under the direction of Drs. MORRIN, DOUGLASS, and FREMONT, the following places: The Esplanade, to inspect the 89th Regiment; next, the Marine Hospital, where they were shown every attention by Commissioner SEWALL, and next to the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport. The Asylum is under the direction and superintendence of Drs. MORRIN, DOUGLASS, and FREMONT. It is to all intents and purposes a private institution, and is filled with what is called the Government patients, for every one of whom the Government pays so much per head. After inspecting everything to their entire satisfaction they sat down to a bountiful collation, prepared by Mr. RUSSELL. While at the table, the company were entertained by a brass band, which played some beautiful German airs. After the lunch, Dr. RAY arose to express the thanks of the Association for the kind reception they had received, in a neat and appropriate speech. He was followed by Dr. DOUGLASS, who said, besides many other pleasant things concerning the institutions for the insane, that whatever might be said of the *right of search* elsewhere, the members of the Association were free to act their pleasure there. He conceded to them that right. The company next visited the Montmorenci Rapids and Falls, which occupied the remainder of the day.

The whole of Thursday was occupied in a session, comprising nearly seven hours—during which Dr. ROCKWELL's paper on Epilepsy was discussed, though confessing for the most part the incurability of the disease; the nitro-muriatic treatment was lauded very much as a means of palliation little short of permanent cure. This was followed by an elaborate paper on "Mental Hygeine," by Dr. ISAAC RAY, President—it referred more particularly to the bad effects of intermarriage, overtaxation of the mind, and want of sleep, upon the mental health. It was followed by a discussion which only corroborated the views which were therein set forth.

A letter from the Secretary, Dr. NICHOLS, of Washington, offering his resignation, was, with much regret accepted.

The time of the next meeting was fixed at the third Tuesday in May, and the place, Lexington, Ky.

Dr. JOHN CURWEN was elected Secretary.

After the transaction of business of minor importance the Committee on Resolutions offered the following:

Whereas, During the present session of this Association we have been received by our brethren in this City with a most cordial welcome, and have been entertained in the true spirit of hospitality, and have been permitted to visit their many interesting institutions and the spots made famous by natural curiosities and by deeds renowned in history, being desirous of placing upon record our deep sense of the civilities tendered us, and the ample gratification afforded us by our visit to Quebec,

We would hereby *resolve*, that to Drs. MORRIN, DOUGLASS, FREMONT, MARSDEN and VONIFLAND, are justly due, and are hereby respectfully tendered, our sincere appreciation of their assiduous attentions and their constant, unremitting, and highly successful efforts to render our visit both entertaining and instructive.

That our opportunity for examining the excellent arrangements of the Hotel Dieu, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, and of the Marine Hospital, under the care of Dr. SEWALL, has given us a most perfect opinion of the truly liberal and benevolent spirit in which the charitable institutions of this city and country are conceived and carried on.

That our inspection of the magnificent plan upon which the new Laval University has been constructed, and the thorough and liberal arrangement of all its details, has been to our minds a most convincing evidence of the enlarged views of mental culture which prevail among those who have established and will sustain it.

That to the managers of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum we would offer our hearty acknowledgments for the elegant entertainment provided for us when visiting their Asylum, and our admiration of their excellently-arranged and conducted Institution, and its beautiful grounds.

That to Dr. ODELL we would tender our especial thanks for the opportunity afforded us of inspecting the wonderful and world-renowned citadel of Quebec, and the ever-memorable Plains of Abraham and the monuments connected with it.

That our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to WILLIS RUSSELL, for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to the members of the Association, individually and collectively, and for his unwearied attention to our comfort.

That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Journal of Insanity*.

On motion of Dr. VAN DEUSEN, the meeting then adjourned, to meet on the third Tuesday in May, at Lexington, Ky.

The following were the names of the members present:

Isaac Ray, Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.; Thos. F. Green, State Lunatic Asylum, Milledgeville, Ga.; William B. Williamson, State Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, Miss.; James S. Attron, Hospital for the Insane, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph Workman, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, C. W.; F. S. Chipley, Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Kentucky; C. Fremont, Quebec Lunatic Asylum; T. R. H. Smith, State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, Mo.; George C. S. Choate, State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, Mass.; J. J. McIlhenny, Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; R. Hills, Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, Ohio; J. H. Worthington, Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Pennsylvania; W. Mount, Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, Ohio; E. H. Van Deusen, Michigan Asylum for the Insane, representative for the New-York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica; J. Morrin, Quebec Lunatic Asylums; J. Douglass, Quebec Lunatic Asylum; Edward A. Smith, Assistant Physician, and representing the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, Penn.; John Curwen, Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg; John E. Tyler, McLean Asylum for the Insane, near Boston, Mass.; William H. Rockwell, Hospital for the Insane, Brattleborough, Vt.; Merrick Bemis, State Lunatic Asylum, Worcester, Mass; Henry M. Harlow, Insane Hospital, Augusta, Me.; Andrew McFarland, State Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, Ill.; Ed. Jarvis, Dorchester, Mass.; Mark H. Ranney, New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; John V. Lansing, Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, N. Y.

The following gentlemen were admitted to seats in the Association:

Dr. S. Grimes, Samuel Brady, Esq., of Indiana; Govs. B. F. Pinckney and W. T. Pinkney, of Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum; Geo. F. Shrady, M. D., New-York Hospital, for the *Journal of Insanity*.

The visit to Quebec will long be remembered by those members of the Association who were present at this their thirteenth anniversary.

The hand of true fellowship and hospitality was extended to them on every side, beginning with Mr. RUSSELL, the proprietor of the hotel, and ending with those in the highest authority.

On the return to their various Institutions, a great proportion of the members stopped at the Alpine Hotel, Gorham, where they were shown every civility by the proprietor. After tarrying a day or two at that place, they separated, much gratified with their trip to Quebec.

AN OLD NEWSPAPER.—The Newport, R. I., *Mercury* completed the hundredth year of its existence last Saturday, having been started by JAMES FRANKLIN, the brother of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, on the 12th of June, 1758. The *Mercury* signalizes this anniversary by an interesting historical sketch, and issues a *fac simile* of the earliest perfect copy of the paper which is extant—being the 27th number printed, Dec. 19, 1758.

THE SCHOOLS OF INDIANA CLOSED.—Judge PERKINS, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, having decided that it is constitutional to tax the people for the building of schoolhouses, but unconstitutional to impose taxes for the support of schools, the Public Schools of the State have suspended operations, turning loose some thirty thousand children.

The Central Park—Views of a Person Opposed to the Whole Project.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cost of the Central Park will exceed that of any single Park in the World. It is to be paid for by the industry and labor and profits on the commerce of the City, but principally by the laboring classes of our community. The appropriations are levied chiefly upon the real estate of the City, and that is made valuable by the *tenants*, the working classes. It will cost these men *over thirty millions of dollars*, and take from the City and County of New-York at least one *twentieth* of all the land upon which buildings can be erected within the City's corporate limits. These lands would otherwise come into competition for occupation as business places or places of residence. It takes from the City nearly one-twentieth of the ultimate taxable real estate, and casts that great burden upon the balance. This is all debited to the working classes, and obliges them to pay large rents, or remove to Long Island, Westchester County, or to New-Jersey.

It is therefore a premium offered for these outside places. I protest against the Plan No. 33, and to the amendments of Messrs. DILLON & BELMONT. The plan and amendments have reference to a splendid and magnificent artificial work for the eye and the enjoyment of the "aristocratic few."

It is to possess splendid drives, splendid views, a magnificent parade ground, fountains, falls, artificial bridges, promenades, gardens, cricket grounds, artificial lakes, "everything suggestive of wealth;" a grand Cathedral avenue, miniature White Mountains "constructions which are made to last forever." These are all magnificent, and I have no doubt the men of wealth, or those claiming to be such, or aping them with a good share of fashion's fondness, will delight in passing over the splendid drives with their champing steeds, and fine carriages on patent axles rolling. I have no doubt that persons who know not the beatitudes of getting their bread by the sweat of their brow will gaze idly, perhaps poetically, on all these artificial things of the architects of this seventy-nine imitation of God's handiwork.

They may do it, they may enjoy it, for it seems to be designed for the men of fine linen, and those who fare sumptuously every day, and for no other persons. The splendid equipages, the neighing horses with their booted and spurred riders, the neat and natty pedestrian, the accomplished idler, all appear to be provided for.

The demands of business, the accommodation of citizens to pass and repass to and from our noble rivers, are not thought of, except to destroy the one and annihilate the other for miles.

The winds even, which would otherwise pass over the high and narrow portion of the Island, to sweeten the City and invigorate its inhabitants, will be destroyed in their glorious purpose, if money and science can make the trees grow upon this barren, stony spot. This blessing must be thrown away, and the *poor people* go without the luxury of a sweet river breeze. Against all these I protest. Let us have wide straight cross streets, wide straight avenues, artificial and safe bathing and swimming ponds—for the boys, the girls, the men; large and numerous washing establishments; places for quenching the thirst of the poor man's horse—for feeding the man who is likely to perish with hunger, and to warm those ready to perish with cold. Make a park for the people—for those who cannot afford to spend the Winter in the sunny South, and the Summer at Saratoga or Newport. Let the laborer have his place of rest—his place for a shindy; let it be a world to him, for he can afford no other. Let him get what he can, for it is poor at its best. "He builds houses and plants vineyards, let him eat of the fruit thereof." The people own the park, and ought to be allowed some spots in it. "Utility must not be sacrified to beauty." "No flight of marble steps of priceless value cost."

I say, away with all this nonsense, and give the people a place for health—for enjoyment—for breathing fresh air—for rustic mood—for moderate sports—and that, too, at a less price than THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and at a less sacrifice than one-twentieth of all the land on the Island of Manhattan.

NOT A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, June 18.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1259, 1536, 1536½, 1554, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1567, 1568, 1569, 520.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 67, 172, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 121, 176, 178.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—4154, 4112, 3859, 3563, 850, 1448, 2451, 2873, 4036, 3943, 4573, 2006, 1407, 3283½, 1827, 3774, 4094, 4118, 3731, 2872, 2876, 4107, 3659, 3646, 3967, 2131, 3595, 3748, 3602, 3503, 3545, 3265, 2835, 3594, 3748, 3318, 4145, 669, 2668, 2085, 4082, 4432, 4404, 4431, 2500, 4371, 4412, 3491, 4421, 1401, 2748, 4326, 3496, 3340, 2922, 4609, 4474, 4519, 4089, 3984, 4454, 2224, 1750, 4643, 452, 4070, 378, 3142, 2035, 4496, 4068, 4475, 4490, 3950, 4435, 4573, 2830, 2152, 4046, 3007, 3610, 4610, 4614, 4448, 3980, 4597, 4634, 4648, 4533, 3859, 4459, 1323, 1171, 2512, 2513, 2785, 2840, 2313, 2321, 1307, 4479, 4572, 4579, 3079, 1762, 4453, 4025, 3439, 4533, 2759, 3456, 257, 3618, 3620, 4243, 4571, 4112, 4630, 4576, 1211, 2000, 4650, 4440, 4422, 4398, 3245, 2775, 2779, 3745, 3257, 3972, 3801, 3696.

SUPERIOR COURT—1099, 1114, 874, 354.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Jose Santos and others indicted for fitting out the schooner *Merchant* for the Slave-trade; as also in the cases of C. Broockman, indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon, and Francis Fayard, Lydia Ann Fayard and Sarah Loomis, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills:

The United States vs. *Thomas Austin*.—An indictment against the master of the ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, for cruel and unusual punishment inflicted on one of the crew.

The United States vs. *Thomas Divier*.—An indictment against the second mate of the ship *Margaret Eliza*, for the same offence.

The United States vs. *Tito Ruffel and George Lewis*.

The United States vs. *Angelo Capelli*.—Indictments for counterfeiting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE ELOPEMENT CASE SETTLED.

In the matter of the Petition of William Kennedy.—It is understood that the parents of the lady in this case—Mr. and Mrs. Silber—compromised matters on Wednesday, and allowed Mr. Kennedy to take his wife home on Wednesday night.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MUST PAY TAX.

In the matter of the Application of the International Life Insurance Company of London for Remission of Tax.—This Company applied for a remission of tax, on the ground that they were a foreign corporation, and as such not liable to taxation. The Company have invested $100,000 in their business in this City, which was taxed by the Tax Commissioners. On the part of the latter it was contended that, by the provisions of the Revised Statutes, *all* moneyed or stock corporations deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise, were liable to taxation on their capital.

Judge SUTHERLAND affirmed the proceedings of the Tax Commissioners, with costs.

DECISIONS.

Francis Rider vs. *C. B. De La Vergne*.—Referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq., to examine defendant under oath as to his possession of the leases, and, if he has not, whether he has had or disposed of them, and report.

Bride Matthews vs. *Michael J. Reilly*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John Falconer vs. *The Seamless Garment Manufacturing Company*.—Order granted.

Israel Ullman et al vs. *Isaac Hopheimer*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Geo. W. Bowers vs. *Seth D. Mills et al*.—Motion granted. The motion of defendant for commission and stay of proceedings denied without costs to either party.

Herman Heyland vs. *Anton Soner et al*.—Motion granted.

Thomas M. Mayhew et al. vs. *John Duncan et al*.—Motion granted without costs.

Stephen V. Moers vs. *Augustus Mone et al*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renew upon affidavits.

Simeon Draper vs. *Joshua Burt et al*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Francis Vose et al. vs. *E. Ferris Bishop et al*.—Motion for reference granted, with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit.

Ebenezer Dale et al. vs. *Hiram C. Bennett et al*.—Motion denied without costs.

DIVORCE CASES.

Mary K. Bulkeley vs. *Lucius E. Bulkeley*.—The answer must be made more definite and certain as to the particulars within indicated, or the indefinite allegations must be stricken out. Motion so far granted, with $5 costs.

Daniel Woodhouse vs. *Maria P. V. R. Woodhouse*.—Judgment of divorce ordered.

Lorenzo Goldbeck vs. *Wilkelmina Goldbeck*.—Judgment of divorce ordered.

SPECIAL TERM—June 17.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL SITE—COMPLAINT DISMISSED—THE FORT GANSEVOORT MATTER.

Herman Korff vs. *Andrew H. Green, Albert Gilbert, The Commissioners of Common Schools, The Trustees of the Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, John Moore, James Farley and Henry McKillopp and the Mayor, &c.*—Plaintiff in this case is a resident freeholder and a tax-payer in this City, and brings this suit in his own behalf and in behalf of other tax-payers. He shows in his complaint that on the 15th of March, 1857, the Trustees of the Common Schools in the Fourth Ward agreed with the defendants Moore, Farley and McKillopp to purchase certain premises belonging to the latter, at Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-street, for the purposes of a public school, at the price of $31,000; that the premises are not worth more than $20,000, and could at any time prior to the agreement have been purchased at that sum; that Moore, Farley and McKillopp fraudulently procured the agreement to be made by means of paying, or agreeing to pay, to the Trustees of the Schools of that Ward, or one or some of them, and to the Board of Education, or some or one of them, certain sums of money amounting to $2,200, and that the latter procured the contract to be made, knowing the price to be excessive and far above the actual value of the premises. Plaintiff asked an injunction to restrain the sale and the payment of any money thereon.

The defendant, Moore, in answer says he is owner of the premises No. 75 Oliver-street, and has sold it to the Corporation for $10,000; that he was not acting in concert or individually with the defendants, McKillop & Farley, for the purpose of fraudulently procuring the purchase of the premises. He denies the charge of bribing members of the Board of Education or the Ward Trustees.

The answer of the Mayor, &c., denied any information as to the alleged fraud, and submitted their rights to the Court.

To-day the case came up for trial, and the Judge dismissed the complaint on the ground that by a recent decision of the General Term of this Court a tax-payer could not obtain an injunction for any damage which was common to all the tax-payers in the City, and that the complaint in such a case must be filed in the name of the Attorney-General of the State.

P. Y. Cutler for plaintiff, A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for Mayor, &c., Beebe, Dean and Donohue for the other defendants.

The decision referred to is given in the opinion of Judge BALCOM in regard to the sale of the Fort Gansevoort property, which is subjoined:

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt vs. *Simeon Draper et al.*—S. Weir Roosevelt for plaintiff; Wm. M. Evarts for defendants.

BALCOM, J.—My views of this case are briefly as follows: If it be conceded that the deed from the Mayor of the City of New-York to the defendant, Varnum, is voidable or void, still the plaintiff cannot sustain this action. He cannot as a creditor of the City, for the reason that the stock he holds is not due, and the City has not made default in the payment of any interest thereon; and he has no lien upon the land in question.

The law confers no authority upon the plaintiff to prosecute this action for any other person than himself, and his interest as a tax-payer of the City is too uncertain to entitle him to the interposition of the Court, as between the City and a vendee of its property; indeed, his interest in the matter in dispute is speculative or imaginary, and clearly no greater or more certain than that of every other owner of City stock and tax-payer within the corporation.

The gist of the case made by the complaint is that the City has made a void or improvident sale of a portion of its real estate to Varnum, and that the plaintiff believes he will sustain a pecuniary loss by reason thereof, either as a holder of City stock on which nothing is yet due, or as a tax-payer of the corporation. If the plaintiff can maintain this action, every other tax-payer of the City who owns City stock amounting to $100 may institute a like one. It seems to me the sanctioning of such a proposition would produce incalculable mischief, and violate the well-established principle that one person cannot maintain a civil action for an injury of a public nature when the injury he sustains is no greater than that sustained by every other member of the community.

The earlier decisions in this District, which seem to hold the doctrine that tax-payers may maintain actions similar to the one at bar, have been too much shaken by recent adjudications in this City and the Court of Appeals to be relied upon as establishing the right of the plaintiff to the relief demanded in his complaint.

The tax-payers of the City and holders of City stock must find a remedy, if one is to be found, through the ballot-box, the Grand Jury, or the Attorney-General, for abuses of corporate authority by their Mayor and Common Council in the disposition of City property, or they must apply to the Legislature for the passage of different laws than are now to be found in the Statutes of the State. I am of the opinion the complaint in the action does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that the order made at the Special Term, overruling the demurrer to the complaint, interposed by the defendants Draper and Coleman, should be reversed, and that those defendants should have judgment upon the demurrer in the costs, but with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint in twenty days on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

DECISIONS.

The Trustees of Franklin Union No. 1 vs. *Wakeman H. Dyckman et al*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Charles Illins vs. *Amos Davis*.—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to apply on two days' notice to renew.

Before the Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

Jas. Nesmith vs. *The Clinton Fire Insurance Company*.—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Before the Hon. Justice Slosson.

Hamilton Fish vs. *Wm. H. Merchant*; *Rutherford* vs. *the Same*.—Judgment for plaintiffs; decrees to be settled.

Liddle vs. *The Market Fire Insurance Company*; *Conroy* vs. *Heim*.—Cases settled.

Interesting to Real Estate Holders.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judges Hilton, Daly and Brady.

Philologos Holley vs. *Henry D. Townsend*.—This action was commenced by Philologos Holley to recover of Henry D. Townsend a commission of one per cent., (amounting to $150,) for selling six lots on Forty-seventh-street; these lots are a portion of a row extending along the north side of Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, purchased by Mr. Bulkley, and on which he has since erected a row of large brown-stone dwellings.

In September, 1856, immediately on his return from Europe, Mr. Townsend was called on by Byron M. Holley, a son of the plaintiff, who proposed to find him a purchaser for the lots, Mr. Townsend agreeing to pay him a commission if he did, and gave him, by letter, until a certain Friday, to report whether he could do anything. Byron M. Holley called on the day fixed, and said he could do nothing with the lots.

In the following Winter, another broker, John O'Higgins, called upon Mr. Townsend and negotiated for the lots. Mr. Townsend asked him if he intended to charge a commission. He replied that he did, upon which Mr. Townsend declined to sell the lots. O'Higgins called the next day and agreed to charge no commission, whereupon the sale to Mr. Bulkley was completed, and the contract signed.

This was in February, 1857. Mr. O'Higgins admitted, on the trial, that he was acting in behalf of Mr. Bulkley, the purchaser, who had agreed to pay him a commission. He also testified that he had been informed about the lots by the plaintiff before he went to Mr. Townsend, and that he told Mr. Townsend that he came from Mr. Bulkley. This Mr. Townsend denied.

The plaintiff claimed to recover on the ground that the plaintiff was originally employed to sell the lots, and that O'Higgins, who actually effected the sale, obtained his information from him; that the sale was therefore effected by his agency.

The defendant insisted that the employment of the plaintiff terminated when, on a day fixed, he reported he could do nothing with the lots. That there was no evidence that the plaintiff was the procuring cause of the sale,—that if O'Higgins acted in any capacity for the plaintiff, the plaintiff was bound by his agreement to charge no commission.

On the trial judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the case was taken by appeal to the General Term, where the judgment was reversed.

L. J. Goodale for plaintiff, Wm. R. Martin for defendant.

Judge Hilton delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

In the Fall of 1857 the defendant owned six lots on Forty-seventh-street in this City; the plaintiff's son, Byron M. Holley, called to inquire their price, and to learn what commissions the defendant would give upon a sale.

The testimony is conflicting as to whether or not Byron M. Holley stated to the defendant that he came on behalf of the plaintiff, and it is quite evident, from the letter of the defendant to Byron M. Holley, in evidence, that he, and not the plaintiff, was the person with whom the defendant supposed he was dealing. This negotiation was finally ended by Byron M. Holley calling upon and informing defendant of the inability of Holley or the party for whom he had acted to purchase the lots.

The defendant was then justified in supposing that, as the negotiations entered upon by Holley had ceased, all obligation connected with, or incident to, it were at an end.

Some time after, a Mr. Higgins called on the defendant respecting these lots, having been informed of his ownership by Holley, (whether plaintiff is his son is not specified.) Higgins says that he distinctly told defendant when he called, that he came from Holley, and the defendant states directly the contrary. But whether Higgins so stated or not, is quite immaterial, because he and the defendant agree as to what subsequently took place respecting the sale and commissions.

Upon Higgins opening the conversation with the defendant respecting these lots, the defendant inquired whether commissions were to be charged him; being answered in the affirmative he at once declined to sell on the terms proposed. Higgins then left, and as it appears from the testimony of the witness Day, having in the meantime secured his commissions from the purchaser, called the day after on the defendant and agreed to take the lots and charge no commission. This agreement was distinctly reiterated at the time defendant executed and delivered to Higgins the final contract of sales and in the presence of the subscribing witness Long.

Under the circumstances it seems difficult to understand upon what principle the defendant can be held liable to the plaintiff for commissions on this sale.

Long before its negotiation commenced, any contract which existed between the plaintiff and defendant, respecting these lots was put an end to by the mutual understanding of the parties to it, and throughout the interviews which terminated in the sale finally made, it was distinctly and expressly agreed, between the defendant and Higgins, that no commissions was to be expected or paid.

The judgment must, therefore, be reversed.

DALY—First Judge—concurred, and gave the following opinion: I agree with Judge Hilton. Byron M. Holley testified that Townsend told him that the lots were for sale, and that he would pay a commission of one per cent. Townsend testified that he gave Byron M. Holley until Friday to see what he could do, upon which day he called and said he could do nothing with the lots. Before this point there is no conflict, and it is, I think, decisive of the case. Even if Byron M. Holley told Townsend that he came from the plaintiff, this must be construed as a contract to pay a commission, provided a purchaser was procured by the day fixed; on that day Byron M. Holley called and told Townsend he could do nothing, and the employment was at an end. A sale was afterwards effected through Higgins, who obtained his commissions from the purchaser, Townsend having refused to pay him a commission. The plaintiff did not procure the purchaser; he merely informed another broker that the defendants had the lots for sale, and that broker procured the purchaser and sought to get the defendant to pay him a commission for effecting the sale, which the defendant declined. There was no employment existing when plaintiff informed Higgins that the lots were for sale, and a man is not entitled to a commission from the owner for informing a broker that certain lots are in the market, a purchaser for which is afterwards procured by the broker. A right to a commission must be founded upon a contract expressed or implied, and none existed between the defendant and the plaintiff when Higgins procured the purchaser.

The judgment should be reversed.

Judge BRADY delivered a dissenting opinion.

Judgment reserved.

Before Judge Brady.

John C. Htilman, Trustee, &c. vs. *Frederick A. Conkling*.—The judgment rendered in this cause was based upon the fact that the defendant had recovered moneys belonging to another which he had no right to retain. That placed him upon the same footing *in curia* as if he were in no way connected with the estate of Mr. Stoutenburgh, and involves no question of trust, so far as he is concerned.

It may well be that he honestly believed himself entitled to the moneys retained, or that some decision in reference thereto of a competent tribunal was necessary to protect him. But the plaintiff was driven to his action, and there is no reason why he should not be indemnified, to some extent, at least, against the expenses of the litigation. In view, however, of all the circumstances, I have determined upon an amount of allowance less than under other circumstances would be given. Judgment for plaintiff for $2,447 77, and an allowance of $50.

MURDER TRIALS.

Trial of Daniel Cunningham for the Murder of "Paudeen."

FIRST DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

In the case of Daniel Dowd, indicted for the murder of John Dooley, the Jury, after deliberating twelve hours, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the second degree." The prisoner will probably be sentenced on Saturday. The punishment varies from four to seven years in the State Prison, according to the discretion of the Recorder.

Ann Chatham, indicted for forgery in the second degree, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

James Nolan, indicted for an assault with a slung-shot, pleaded guilty to assault only. Sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary.

The case of Daniel Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Patrick McLaughlin, otherwise known as "Paudeen," on the 20th of March, in Allen's drinking saloon, No. 23 Howard-street, was next called before the Court. It being understood that this trial would be the great event of the day, the Court was crowded with special members of the "Ring." The *élite* of Howard, Grand, and Mercer streets, the *bon ton* of the sporting saloons, and flash haunts of Broadway—the black-leg and black-mail aristocracy—honored the Court-room with their presence. Ex-Judge Whiting and James T. Brady are retained by the friends of Cunningham, but yesterday Mr. Whiting alone conducted the defence, Mr. Brady being engaged on the Lally trial at Brooklyn. After several Jurors were challenged and set aside, the following gentlemen were sworn truly to try, and true deliverance make, between the people of the State of New York and Daniel Cunningham:

William Wood, Banker, Wall-street.
Alfred L. Bristow, Provisions, 102 Waverley-place.
Robert Beatty, Jr, Book-binder, 15 Spruce street.
Jas. Styles, Insurance Broker, 75 Thompson-street.
V. F. Harrison, Piano Dealer, 106 Varick-street.
Charles P. Edwards, Mason, 292 Eighteenth-street.
Robert S. Place, Ship-smith, 252 Madison-street.
Aug. Alleond, Produce Dealer, 58 Varick-street.
A. C. Carpenter, Shipbuilder, 27 Gouverneur-street.
Frederick Whipps, Stove Dealer, 588 Grand-street.
Stephen Griffin, Bookseller, 154 Sixth-avenue.
Horatio Read, Dining Saloon, 15 Bowery.

CUNNINGHAM, who sat between Judge WHITING and Mr. MARCUS CICERO STANLEY, is a young, slim, but wiry man, with a restless eye, and not unpleasant cast of countenance. He narrowly watched the proceedings yesterday, but did not appear ill at ease. The Assistant District Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, briefly stated the nature of the case to the Jury, remarking that it was one of great importance, inasmuch as it was "*peculiar to the institutions of New-York*." He then proceeded to call his witnesses.

Charles Helms, examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—On the 20th of March last, I was attending bar for Mr. Allen, at No. 23 Howard-street; I first saw the defendant on that morning, between twelve and one o'clock; I have known him, to speak to him, for two or three years; I think I saw Patrick McLaughlin that morning about the same time; the first thing I heard was Paudeen saying that Mr. Morrissey was a d—d loafer; I do not know what called forth that remark; the prisoner and Paudeen were both standing together; others were standing around; the room in which they were covers the rear of three houses; it is about forty feet wide and seventy feet long; the entrance is through the front house No. 23 Howard-street; there are four doors to the room; three of which are always locked; it is a ball-room; the bar was on the opposite side of the room to the entrance on Howard-street; (diagram of room shown to witness and the various locations pointed out by him;) when I heard Paudeen speak against Morrissey, he was standing toward the end of the bar; Cunningham was standing about the centre of the bar, about twelve feet from him; Mr. Petrie was in the room; Mr. Marks, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clacker, and Mr. Turner; I am not certain whether Dick Tease was there or not; I was busy behind the bar when that remark was made; the next thing I noticed was a scuffle; I think McLaughlin had hold of Cunningham by the throat; I heard Cunningham say at the same time "Let go of me;" the next I saw was Cunningham coming behind the bar; I heard words, but could not tell what they were; McLaughlin made an effort to get behind the bar, but two or three men stopped him; he got pretty near the end of the bar; Mr. Turner and Mr. Petrie stopped him; Cunningham was then behind the bar; the next I saw was Paudeen come in front of the counter; when he was stopped, stood still talking; I do not know to whom he was talking; I did not notice what Cunningham did when he came behind the bar; he remained there half an hour; I was waiting on customers, and could not tell what he did or said; I heard McLaughlin's voice, and Cunningham's voice, but did not hear what they said; during the talking, Paudeen got hold of Cunningham by the coat; I saw that; I could not say whether I saw a pistol before that or afterwards; I think it was afterwards; Cunningham said, "Let go of me," and McLaughlin did so; the next thing I noticed was McLaughlin saying to Cunningham that he would smack him in the mouth; Cunningham replied, "No, he wouldn't;" after a while he said he would smack him to-morrow; McLaughlin said, "I'll bet a dollar I will;" Cunningham went to look in his pocket and found he had only a quarter; he laid it on the counter; McLaughlin took out a quarter also; I took the money up; McLaughlin and Mr. Young then started to the door, and Mr. Hill asked all hands to drink before they went; about fourteen or fifteen drank; while drinking McLaughlin said, "You're a Californian prize-fighting son of a b—h;" I remember no more till I heard the shot; I could not hear what Cunningham said to McLaughlin's remark; I cannot remember anything else that was said; when the shot was fired I was in the act of picking up three tumblers from a drain behind the bar; I did not look then at the prisoner, but at McLaughlin; I saw him fall; I did not notice the prisoner afterwards; I saw the pistol before they took a drink; I cannot tell how long before; it might have been half an hour; it might have been an hour; Cunningham had it down by his side; he was standing behind the bar when I saw it; McLaughlin, when I first saw the pistol, was in front of the bar; I did not see Cunningham do anything with the pistol; I saw him have it down by his side five or ten minutes; it was hid by the bar; I do not remember hearing Cunningham say anything but "Let go of me;" he did say something else, but I don't recollect; during this time the door of the ball-room was open; the ball room is in the rear of No. 23 Howard-street.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Whiting—There was no escape from the room except by the doors leading to No. 23; McLaughlin went by the name of Paudeen; I never heard him called McLaughlin; I could not tell which I saw first that night, Cunningham or McLaughlin; McLaughlin was in the habit of coming there; I do not know what his business was; I do not know if he was engaged in any business; he might have been there half an hour when he spoke of Morrissey; I believe he was talking to Mr. Petrie; Cunningham went behind the counter, because Paudeen made an effort to get hold of him; I stood about the centre of the bar; Cunningham passed me, and went as far as he could get into the corner; Paudeen tried to follow him up, but Mr. Petrie and Mr. Turner stopped him; Paudeen then went in front of the bar; afterwards he got hold of him by the cellar; Cunningham said, "Let me go;" I only saw Paudeen take hold of him once; I don't know what was said on either side; Paudeen was a thick-set man—a great deal larger than Cunningham; as far as I can judge, I should think he was a very strong man; he was broad-shouldered, and taller than Cunningham; he was fully-developed and muscular.

Q.—Was he what is termed a fighting man?

Objected to by Mr. Sedgwick.

The Recorder said he was under the impression that it would not be proper testimony. He would look at the authorities, and decide in the morning. Ex-Judge Whiting argued at length to prove that previous bad character might be shown on evidence. If a man, who is known to be a violent and dangerous rowdy, attacks a citizen, the latter is justified in believing himself in danger.

Cross-examination resumed—I could distinguish the voice of Cunningham from that of Paudeen; I heard Paudeen ask for a pistol or a knife; he asked twice; it was after he took hold of Cunningham behind the counter; he did not get a pistol or a knife.

To the District-Attorney—I don't know whether "Paudeen" is an Irish nickname for Patrick; I do not think Paudeen had seen Cunningham's pistol when he called for a pistol or knife; I had seen Cunningham in the saloon before, perhaps half a dozen times.

Patrick Mackay, examined by the Assistant District-Attorney—I was in Allen's place on the night when Paudeen was shot; I got there about twelve o'clock; the prisoner there were eighteen or twenty there; the first I noticed was and McLaughlin were there; the first I noticed was McLaughlin standing at the bar, drinking, in a boisterous kind of style; Cunningham sat on one of the lounges at the end of the bar; some four or five sat with him; Petrie was drinking with McLaughlin; I next heard McLaughlin assail Morrissey's character; he said he was a loafing son of a b—h; Petrie replied that Morrissey was a gentleman, and he had better reserve his slander till Morrissey was present; Cunningham rose from his seat and came near Pau deen; the latter said to him that he was a d—d sucker, and would lick him or any of his friends; Cunningham said "I am a friend of your's, Paud. and I don't want to have a quarrel with you; I had better keep away from you;" Cunningham turned away, when McLaughlin clinched him, and held on to him for two or three minutes; Cunningham told him to leave go; through the interference of people present they were separated, and Cunningham walked away; McLaughlin spoke to Cunningham in a sarcastic, ugly way; the next I saw of Cunningham, was that he went behind the bar, saying to Paudeen, "I don't want any trouble with you; I don't want to be licked by you, and don't mean to be;" I next observed McLaughlin standing in front of the bar; he said to Cunningham "Come out from behind the bar; Allen don't want you there;" Cunningham replied that he went behind the bar to keep out of his way; I then took McLaughlin away from the bar, and requested him to say nothing more to Cunningham or about Morrissey, as he was a friend of his; the next I noticed was Paudeen having hold of Cunningham's collar with his left hand, I think, pulling him across the bar towards him; Cunningham told him several times if he didn't let go of him he would kill him; McLaughlin said, "*You* won't shoot;" I don't remember that anything was said at that time, except that two or three interfered and requested McLaughlin to let go, and he did let go; they asked him to take a drink, for it was very wrong to quarrel; when he caught hold of Cunningham he stretched his body over the bar; all hands drank except Cunningham; after that, several advised Paudeen to go home; Paudeen told Cunningham to come from behind the bar; Cunningham started to come, when Paudeen made a rush for him, and Cunningham went back again; Paudeen said he would lick him and his pistol both together; Mr. Petrie stopping Paudeen from going where Cunningham was, they clinched and both fell on the floor; they were separated, and both got on their feet again; Paudeen went up to the bar and began assailing Cunningham with angry words; he called him ugly names, but I cannot recollect what they were; Paudeen said he would slap his face; Cunningham said he shouldn't do it without he came behind his back; Paudeen said he would slap his face the next day; Cunningham said he shouldn't; Paudeen said he would bet him a dollar that he would; I did not see any money put up; I got tired of listening to the talk, and went and talked to another man; the next I saw was Paudeen having hold of Cunningham by the coat-collar again; Cunningham was still behind the bar, and Paudeen reached over and tried to drag him over the counter; Cunningham told him repeatedly to let go of him, or he would kill him; Paudeen had hold of him three or four minutes before Cunningham shot him; Cunningham said, "Let go of me, let go of me, if you don't I'll kill you;" in a second almost, I saw Cunningham have a pistol; he had it eight or ten inches above the counter; he held it about a foot and a half from Paudeen; I have seen Cunningham have a pistol over a year or eighteen months before; I heard the shot fired; I saw Paudeen in the act of falling; Cunningham came out from behind the bar and went to the door; he said, "I want you all to go away from me; I am going to give myself up."

Ex-Judge Whiting declined to go into the cross-examination of the witness to-day, and the Court adjourned, with the ordinary instructions to the Jury.

The Cangemi Trial.

This case was resumed yesterday morning, when Mr. Blankman proceeded to sum up for the defence. He commented at length upon the evidence, and contrasted the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, taken before the Coroner and on the former trials, with their statements made during the progress of the present inquiry. He concluded by stating that he was then about to close the last act of the duties assigned him, and he assured the Jury that the charge which was confided to his associate and himself by the Court in the defence of the prisoner was not sought for by him; that in obedience to the mandate of the Court which had assigned that trust, they both determined, having confidence in their client's innocence, and notwithstanding the prejudices which were scattered throughout the community—that they would stand by him to the last and do everything that became an advocate in his behalf. What he (counsel) had done, every act he had performed, he would do again if the same circumstances presented themselves. When his office was besieged by vampyres whose demands could be satiated only by human blood; when he was set upon by the prosecuting counsel, who could only be satisfied with the dying groans of Michael Cangemi, he (Mr. B.) saw before him nothing but his client, and he thought how sweet was the recollection of having done justice in that hour when the cold hand of death pressed heavily on the human heart. He hoped they would deliberate and ponder well over their verdict, for there was another tribunal before which the highest earthly power would have to look back upon the little good they had done in this world—in that awful moment when they should have to enter into eternity. He trusted that the gentlemen comprising this Jury might find at that time hope and consolation in the verdict they would render.

Mr. McKeon next addressed the Jury for the prosecution. He entered into an elaborate examination of the evidence, and argued that all the circumstances proved, unquestionably fixed the guilt on the prisoner. His speech was listened to with marked attention. He continued to speak till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Court adjourned until to-day.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

THE TOWN OF CAHOKIA UNDER WATER AND ITS INHABITANTS RESCUED.

From the St. Louis Democrat. 12th.

The river rose at this point steadily all day yesterday, and at dark last night seemed to be swelling more rapidly than before. The Levee from one end to the other was entirely submerged, and in many places the water was dashing into the store doors. From any stand point on the Levee yesterday, the steamboats loomed high above the spectator, their chimneys overtopping the tallest business houses. From the hurricane decks of the boats the sight was particularly grand. The current was as swift as a mill race, bearing on its turgid and tossing waves immense piles of drift-wood and all manner of floating material. The water stretched far across Bloody Island, and seemed to be entering the very doors of the houses on the distant Illinois side.

About 1 o'clock, it was rumored that the inhabitants of Cahokia, an old French settlement, just below the city, on the Illinois shore, were in great distress from the high water.

Captain McMullen, with praiseworthy generosity and benevolence, offered his boat at once, and in a short time the steamer was on her way to the scene of disaster. Arriving at the place they found the whole town submerged, and the inhabitants in the most distressing condition, occupying the upper stories and garrets of their houses, not a single lower floor being out of the water. The steamer was made fast, and the gentlemen above alluded to, including the captain and mate of the boat, put out for the houses in skiffs. In a short time, all those who desired to be taken off were placed in safety on the steamer, making in all from twenty-five to thirty persons.

The scene at the village beggars description. The current of the river was growing stronger and stronger and threatening to carry away the houses from the foundations. The fences had all floated off. Pigs were seen swimming around, and some of the inhabitants had gone to killing them for fear of losing them by the water. The persons brought up were distributed in the city among their friends. Great praise is due Messrs. Kyler, Dickey, Wolsey, Tunnicliff, McMullen and others for their active and benevolent assistance in thus relieving a distressed people.

The continued rise in the Mississippi at this point has given occasion for serious apprehension as to the safety of the dykes of the city, and on the opposite side of the river. Early yesterday morning the Mayor was informed that the Montgomery-street dyke, in the northern part of the city, had given way, and some twelve or fourteen feet of it carried off. Mr. Kyler immediately gave orders to the Engineer to proceed to that point with sufficient force, and endeavor to prevent further mischief. Up to 7 o'clock last night the men employed had succeeded in preventing additional destruction.

From the close proximity of the boats to the warehouses on the levee, the Mayor seeing the immense destruction of property that might ensue from fire, had requested all boats not receiving or discharging cargoes to withdraw from the crowded part of the levee, and to seek landings above or below the city.

Emancipation in Missouri.

A Buchanan Convention at St. Louis, last week, nominated Mr. James B. Eads for a seat in the Legislature. That gentleman having supported Buchanan for President, it was imagined he would stand the nomination; but it turns out that Mr. Eads is a free-labor man, and therefore opposed to the principles of this party. He, for this reason, declined the nomination, and in making this announcement, he explained his position as follows:

"I have always considered the institution of Slavery in Missouri a matter which concerned the citizens of this State alone, and have denied the right of any person, party or power, outside of our own borders, to meddle with it in any way, shape or manner whatever. I have deemed it a question that should not be brought into our Federal elections, and was, therefore, found in the ranks of those who were battling for the elevation of James Buchanan to the Presidency. At the same time, I feel earnestly impressed with the importance of relieving our State of an evil which I believe to be cramping the energies of our people and retarding the growth of the Commonwealth, by checking the tide of capital and emigration which our wonderful resources would otherwise secure.

Believing that the Convention was not aware of my entertaining the views thus briefly set forth, I deem it my duty to decline the nomination."

Theatrical Scan. Mag.—A Springfield correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says: "The theatrical company, with Donaldson as manager, were brought up with a 'short turn' on Thursday night, by the proprietor of the hall refusing its use unless Donaldson would secure him his rent. Since then, it appears that most of the members of the company are minus part or all of their pay from Donaldson. To-day, Donaldson was arrested by the City Marshal, on a charge of adultery, preferred against him by Mr. J. B. Howe, one of the company, and he was held to bail in the Police Court to answer. It is hardly proper to state, in advance of the examination, the specific allegations upon which the charge is based. It is not probable that it would have been preferred, had Donaldson come down with the dust."

Strike of Lowell Operatives.—A large number of the operatives at Lawrence Mills, in Lowell, were on a strike yesterday, and threatened violence to those who continued work. The difficulty arose from some changes, whereby the spinners are required to do the additional work of doffing. About 100 marched out in a body, and others followed their example. In consideration of these threats, Marshal Clemence detached an extra police force to the neighborhood of the strikers; but no disturbance had occurred up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.—*Boston Post June 15.*

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, June 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	3	19	—
Flour, bbls	11,539	948	1,483
Wheat, bushels	23,019	—	—
Corn, bushels	3,200	—	—
Feed, bags	—	275	—
Provisions, pkgs	—	82	341

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,200 lbs. American Yellow, part at 33½c. cash. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in better request, and we have to report sales of 3,019 bags Rio, per *Anna*, on speculation, at private bargain, 100 bags Rio, at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; 50 bags Java, at 15½c.@15¾c.; 500 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo, for export, at 9½c., the latter cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in lively request, at strengthening prices; sales 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12c.; do. Gulf, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive, at former figures; 100 bbls. Pickled Herring changed hands, at $2 75@$3, ₩ bbl.

DRY GOODS—The trade in Dry Goods is, for the most part, confined to supplying the want of the local and near-by dealers. Cottons are firm, while Silks, especially Ribbons, favor factors. The late advices from Italy report that the Silk crop had been seriously damaged. Linens and Woolens present no very important alteration. The *Independent* says: "We do not hear of any large orders having been sent out for Fall importation. On the contrary, the number of agents gone out is much less than usual, especially from the Woolen trade. There will be a fair assortment of French goods imported, but the prices will be higher, as the cost of importation is greater than the present selling prices here of staple goods. The near-by country trade, comprising that of this State and of the neighboring parts of other States, continues the most steady. The sales in the aggregate are large, though small individually, and are constantly renewing. The consumption of goods in this circle has been less reduced than in parts beyond. Those New-York houses whose business was mostly within this circle, escaped the troubles of last year. In the West, and from the West, where exchanges were entirely stopped, was found the great trouble."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is less active, and prices are less firm, especially for ordinary brands of State and Western Flour. The inquiry is fair for home use, but there is not much demand for shipment, and speculators do not appear disposed to operate, at asking rates. The current receipts are not heavy, yet, as receivers are willing sellers, the turn of the market is in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ₩ bbl.	$3 95@$4 05
Extra State	4 15@ 4 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Ohio	4 05@ 4 10
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian tends downward; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is active and buoyant; sales 3,000 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 200 boxes bunch Raisins, part at $2 10, ₩ box; and a small lot of Currants at 8¾c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand for home use and for export, at uniform prices. The supply of desirable lots is limited. Sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels, including good white Canadian at $1 15; fair to very choice white Michigan at $1 13@$1 30, the latter rate for a lot taken by a City miller; white Indiana at $1 08@$1 10; red Indiana on terms not ascertained; good white Southern at $1 30; very prime red Southern at $1 15, and Chicago Spring, (which is scarce,) at 89c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in pretty good request and prices are sustained. The stock is moderate, including very little white or yellow, for which varieties, quotations are almost nominal. Sales 37,500 bushels, at 72½c.@74c. for Mixed Western, and 80c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Sales were also reported of 1,400 bushels Rye, in lots, at 68c.@69c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are salable and very firm, including Western at 46c.@47c.; State at 45c.@46c., and poor to prime Canadian at 44c.@46c. ₩ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Chicago, June 12.

Flour, bbls	4,285	Rye, bushels	32,649
Wheat, bushels	352,264	Barley, bushels	15,098
Corn, bushels	102,352	Oats, bushels	32,649

HAY—Sales 1,400 bales, at 45c.@50c. for shipment, and 55c.@65c. for City use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The principal sale to-day was a lot of 4,500 California Dry at 21½c. ₩ lb., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—The demand is fair, to-day, at former prices. Crop of 1857, 4c.@6c.; old, 2½c.@3½c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Continues quiet and languid. Scotch Pig, $23 50@$24; English Bar, common, at $45@$47, and refined at $55@$57 ₩ ton.

LIME—Rockland—62c. for common, and 87c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered in price. Sales limited, 80 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were procured at 48c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Are in slack request at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet to-day, and we can report sales of only small lots here at $16 90@$17 for Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Prime Mess, and $13 90@$14 for Prime ₩ bbl. Since our last, sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Mess, delivered in August and September, at $16 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and in demand at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Hams, and 5⅝c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon, 8½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better. Sales 550 bbls., in lots, at from 10½c.@11½c. for ordinary to prime ₩ lb. Beef is inactive at unchanged quotations. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; and $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$21 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State; and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling at 4c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 180 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—200 pkgs. Calcutta changed hands at 5c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good request and are firm. Sales 1,100 hhds. Cuba at 5⅝c.@6⅜c., chiefly at 6⅛c.; 233 hhds. Porto Rico at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; and 500 bxs. brown, yellow and white Havana at 6⅞c.@8½c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 8,000 lbs. strictly prime, in lots, at 10c. ₩ lb. The range is from 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The small quantity offered at auction here to-day, was readily sold at uniform rates, including Gunpowder at 22½c.@24c.; Imperial at 38c.; Young Hyson at 32c.; Hyson Skin at 16½c.; Orange Pekoe, 15c.; Oolong, 29½c.@33½c.; Souchong, 16c.@20½c. ₩ lb. A cargo of Teas, per *Cambria*, was offered at auction, in Montreal, on the 15th inst., and 12,058 pkgs. were sold, leaving 6,932 pkgs. unsold. The sales included 278 pkgs. Gunpowder at from 2s. 2d.@2s. 10½d.; 736 pkgs. Imperial and Imperial Twankay at from 1s. 10½d.@3s. 3½d.; 108 pkgs. Hyson at from 2s. 3½d.@2s. 5½d.; 2,021 pkgs. Young Hyson at from 1s. 8½d.@3s. 1½d.; 531 pkgs. Hyson Twankay at from 1s. 6d.@2s. 3½c.; 1,098 pkgs. Twankay at from 1s. 3½d.@1s. 9d.; 168 pkgs. Souchong at from 2s. 2d.@2s. 5d., and 140 pkgs. Congou at from 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales by auction, 36 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@14½c., and 6 hhds. very inferior Virginia at ½c.@4c., cash, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 23½c.@24c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 750 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 15,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5¾d.; 500 tcs. Beef at 3s.@3s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and 200 tcs. Rice at 15s. For London there were taken 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; 800 bbls Resin at 2s. 3d., and 200 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, the shipments were 50 hhds. Shoulders at 22s. 6d.; and 25 hhds. Tallow at 20s. For Rotterdam, there were engaged 100 bbls. Ashes at 27s. 6d.; 100 tons Logwood and 1,000 boxes Dyewood Extract at 25s.; 10,000 light pipe staves at 25s, and 1,500. bbls Resin at 2s. 6d.

Albany Lumber Market.

For the week ending Wednesday, June 16.

The receipts of Lumber are falling off rapidly, but there is a good assortment in market, and the supply of most kinds is ample. The demand is good for Hemlock, Spruce and Common Pine, but for other descriptions there is not much inquiry. Tally Boards and Chemung Pine are scarce. The recent rains have not caused a sufficient rise of water in the Hudson to float the logs to the mills. Unless there is a freshet, Hemlock and Spruce will soon be very scarce.

There has been more activity in the market for the past week, and several large sales for foreign shipments are reported. Prices have not altered during the week, though Clear Pine shows some weakness, and there is a disposition evinced by some dealers to meet the views of buyers.

Vessels have been well employed, and there are but few in port waiting for cargoes.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the second week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1855	8,225,847	2,620	—	2,332,910
1856	9,113,211	471	—	
1857	9,169,400	1,574	1,345	2,323,500
1858	6,692,742	915	7,770	1,556,400

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1855	48,183,454	16,691	100	12,037,547
1856	34,951,943	7,213	390	1,213,200
1857	35,293,502	10,318	4,315	5,878,742
1858	71,830,900	8,707	44,305	16,572,700

Cambridge Cattle Market—June 16.

At market 302 Cattle, about 300 Beeves and 92 Stores, consisting of working-oxen, cows and calves, two and three years old.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra, $7 50@$8; first quality, $6 75@$7 25; second quality, $6 25@$6 50; third quality, $5 75; ordinary quality, $4 75.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, $80, $100@$175 ₩ pair, not much called for.

Cows and Calves—From $30, $40, $50 to $60, a good supply at market.

Yearlings—None; two years old, $22@$24; three years old, $28@$38.

Sheep and Lambs—1,050 at market; prices in lots, $2@$2 50@$3 each. Extra and selections, $3 50, $4, $5; Spring Lambs sell from $2 50@$5.

Hides—6½c.@7c. ₩ lb.; Tallow, 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb.

Veal Calves—$4 50@$7 50.

Remarks.—There was but a small supply at market to-day, consequently sales were quick at an advance on almost all kinds of stock—on Beef from 25c. to 50c. ₩ cwt. We noticed one pair of extra Oxen, fattened by Thos. Penniman, of Plainfield, N. H., which weighed 4,400 lbs., and sold to Nathaniel Jackson, Esq., of Brighton, for a fraction over $8 ₩ cwt. Sheep and Calves sold quick at an advance of 25c.@50c. ₩ head higher than last week.

London Markets.

Per Europa.] London, Friday, June 4, 1858—4 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet throughout the week.

Money—Abundant at 2½ ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Consols leave off 97⅝@97⅞ for money, 97¾@97⅞ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Mexican dollars 5s. ½d. American eagles 76s. 3d. nom. Doubloons: Spanish 77s.; South American 74s. 3d.

Cochineal—Steady; 300 bags at auction were mostly sold. Honduras Silver, ordinary to good mixed, 2s. 8d.@3s. 11d.; Teneriffe Silvers 3s. 3d.@3s. 9d.; Blacks 3s. 1d.@3s. 11d.; Mexican 3s. 1d.@3s. 3d.

Corn—The market is without improvement, the weather being favorable for the growing crops. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 44s. 8d. on 111,969 qrs. returned. White American Wheat 44s.@47s.; Red 42s.@44s. ₩ qr. American Flour 20s.@24s. ₩ bbl.

Copper—Steady; we quote Tough Cake and Tile £107 10s.; Sheathing 12d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 10d.

Cocoa—Very dull, and nearly the whole quantity at auction was bought in; 452 bags Grenada from 50s.@53s. for gray to fine red; 122 bags St. Lucia partly sold from 50s.@50s. 6d. for fair red; 125 bags Guayaquil were withdrawn.

Cotton—quiet. Sales for the week 1,000 bales, at ⅛d. decline. At Liverpool the sales for the week amount to 49,230 bales; mid. Orleans is quoted 7d.@7⅛d. ₩ lb.

Coffee—Steady for all colory sorts; in low qualities the sale is very limited, arising from the large proportion of unclean Native Ceylon in the market. The sales are—688 casks 122 barrels 285 bags Plantation Ceylon at 64s.@66s. for low mid. to mid. gray; 69s.@72s. for good mid. colory; 73s.@76s. for good mid. bold blue, and 70s.@82s. for good peaberry. 2,852 bags Native Ceylon were bought in at 45s.@48s. for ord. to good ord.; and a few lots fine bold, sold at 53s. 124 pkgs. Mocha were bought in at 75s.@78s. 106 casks 240 barrels and 804 bags Jamaica sold at 51s.@59s. 6d. for good to fine ord., and 62s.@65s. for low to good mid. 3,594 bags Rio, part indirect import, were sold at 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d. for ord. to good ord. uneven; 37s.@41s. for good fine ord. colory and very even. A floating cargo of 4,180 bags barely good first Rio has been sold at 35s. 6d. for a near port, insured f. p. a.

Hemp—415 bales Manila in public sale were bought in at £27 for fair current quality, there being little disposition to bid. St. Petersburg clean dull at £29.

Jute—Of 5,500 bales at auction, about half found buyers at full prices, viz.: from £13 7s. 6d.@£15 for low to good common, and from £15 10s.@£16 10s. for middling to fair, with good and very superior quality from £17 10s.@£19 7s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Iron—Welsh is quiet at £6@£6 5s. for rails and bars, f. on b. Scotch Pigs 53s.@53s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed Cake—Arrivals of foreign meet a ready sale; Boston, in bags, £9 10s.

Linseed—Arrivals for the week amount to 12,209 qrs., all from the East Indies. Quotations are unchanged, but transactions have been limited, both for arrival and floating seed. Calcutta 56s.@57s.; Bombay 57s.@58s.

Molasses—35 puncheons Trinidad sold at 15s. 6d., and 100 puncheons Antigua at 17s., both fine quality.

Oils—Sperm quiet, at £80@£86 10s.; in common Fish nothing doing. Linseed quiet, at 32s. 9d.@33s., on the spot. Rape dull, at 46s. for Foreign Refined, and 42s. 6d. for Brown. Cocoa Nut, 38s. 6d.@39s. 6d. Palm, 37s.@39s. 6d.

Rice—Very flat. The sales are 12,000 bags Bengal, at 5s. 6d.@6s. 6d. for ord. Red; 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. for good and fine Dacca grain; 7s.@7s. 6d. for low mid. broken white; 8s.@8s. 6d. for good mid. white. The deliveries last week were very small, only reaching 540 tons, and the stock here now amounts to 90,000 tons.

Rum—Very quiet. 100 puncheons Jamaica sold at 4s.@4s. 2d.; 50 puncheons Berbice at 2s.; Demerara is held for 2s. 2d., and for a few hhds. 2s. 4d. has been obtained.

Saltpetre—Firm, and fine qualities dearer. The sales for the week are 5,700 bags Bengal, at 34s. 6d.@36s. for 17-lb.@10-lb. refraction; 37s. for 11¾ lb.@14-lb.; 37s. 6d.@38s. for 8¾-lb.@8-lb.; 44s. 6d. for 4¼ lb.@2½-lb. A parcel of 500 bags to arrive, April sailing, sold at 38s. 3d. for 5 lb. refraction; 1,000 bags Bombay have also been sold on the spot, at 29s.@31s. for 66½-lb.@48¾-lb. refraction, and 1,000 bags Madras, at 35s. for 33 lb.@50-lb. refraction.

Sugar—Only a moderate business has been transacted during the week at 6d.@1s. decline. The sales of West India are 2,800 hhds., and of 17,000 bags Mauritius and East India about two-thirds found buyers. Foreign—1,711 boxes Havana were all realized; good strong florettes at 49s.; good to fine yellow, 44s.@47s.; and inferior to good middling brown, 34s.@38s. 6d. 239 hhds., 17 tierces, 166 barrels, 186 boxes Porto Rico, and 494 hhds., 282 barrels Cuba Muscovado, were partly disposed of at 6d.@1s. decline; the former at 37s. for brown, and 38s.@44s. 6d. for low grayish to good bright yellow. Of the Cuba Muscovado the small portion sold realized 37s. for low yellow, and 39s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for good middling to good grayish yellow. 9,238 bags unclayed Manila, damaged by fresh water, sold at 26s. 6d.@30s. No sales are reported by private contract.

Spices—Pepper—968 bags Singapore sold at 4½d.@4¾d. for middling grayish and rather dusty, and 330 bags Malabar at 4⅝d. for half-heavy, and 5⅛d.@5⅜d. for good heavy shot. Cloves—the sales are 584 bags, at 2⅞d.@3½d. for ordinary dark to middling. Cassia Lignea—128s. for first pile is with difficulty obtainable. Pimento—570 bags sold at 3d.@3¼d. for ordinary to middling.

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. is steady, at 52s. 6d.@52s. 9d. on the spot, and 50s. 3d.@50s. 6d. for the last three months.

Tea—Since the sales on Tuesday, the market has been firmer for common Congou, which may be quoted 10d.@10¼d.

Tin—English remains dull, without change in prices—Blocks 122s., Bars 123s. In Foreign very dull—Straits 116s. Banca 118s., sellers.

Turpentine—No sales of Rough. Spirits quiet, at 47s. for American in casks.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Virginia Oysters in Peril from Yankee Enterprise.—The Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following melancholy statement: A gentleman from Isle of Wight informs us that opposition to the oyster-tax has, to a very great extent, abated throughout that portion of tide-water. He informs us that Yankee vessels have increased threefold this season, and that many have brought their own tonguen, and thus denied to natives the small pittance formerly paid those worthy laborers. These vessels bring whisky and other forbidden articles for negro traffic, and in many ways corrupt the negroes, pillage and rob plantations of wood, and anything that may fall in their way. We expect tide-water to be clamorous for the Fundum bill during the next session of the Legislature. Our informant says unless something be done Virginia oyster men will have to abandon that business, for Yankee competition is too great. The speech of Mr. Paxton, recently published in the *Enquirer*, has produced a very decided change in public opinion, and this question is daily gaining friends. A measure so just and protective of this great Virginia interest must in the process of time become a law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES
Just received per late steamers, a large assortment, comprising all
THE LATEST PARIS STYES IN ALL COLORS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Also a large assortment of
DRESS BUTTONS, FANS, TRIMMINGS, JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, BRUSHES,
and
PARIS FANCY ARTICLES.
all of which are offered to the trade at low prices. By
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

VIRGINIANS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS now in New-York and its vicinity, who desire to unite in the approaching public ceremonies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President Monroe, are requested to report their names, without delay, to either one of the following members of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by meeting of Virginians, at Metropolitan Hall, on 3d inst.:

WILLIAM BELL, No. 89 Chambers-st.
Maj. HENRY HILL, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st.
WILLIAM H. PRICE, No. 88 Front-st.

As it is necessary to report, at an early day, to the Committee of the Common Council having the arrangements in charge, the number of Virginians, or their descendants, who desire to take part in the ceremonies, all who thus design should at once make themselves known, as above.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Soap, it is well known, cures *TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c.*, besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lip, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, *No. 67 WALKER STREET*, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS—Beautifully Engraved and Printed at WHAITES', No. 1 Barclay-st., at the following low prices: A Visiting Plate with 50 Cards, including a Card Case, only $1; Wedding Cards at prices to suit the times. All orders forwarded by Express free of charge, to all parts of the United States.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE—Consisting of marble top counter, with silver-plated drawing tubes and cooling pipes. Also, a lot of glass jars, suitable for a confectioner, at TURNER'S bakery, No. 5 Carmine-st., corner 6th-av.

A STEAM ENGINE OF THIRTY TO FORTY-horse power, and a stock of groceries wanted, by a Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, to pay wholly or in part in the stock of the Company. Address WARREN, Box No. 164 at this office.

PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES—Executed on the shortest notice, and in the best manner, by JOSEPH CALLOW, No. 435 Washington-st. Specimens of his work can be seen at the *Times* Building.

DRY GOODS.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND BEAUTY!!
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole* proprietors of the *only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public*. None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

DRY GOODS.
Auction sales in lots to suit Retail purchasers, and small merchants, at
No. 413 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard st., by order of the Assignees of G. B. Williams & Co., to close the estate, comprising a large assortment of
DRES GOODS bought for the Broadway sales,
SHAWLS,
LINEN GOODS of all descriptions,
SUMMER GOODS for boy's wear,
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c., &c.
The sales are made without reserve, giving the public merchandise at their own price. The sales are now on, and will continue daily, until the whole is disposed of.
Remember No. 413 Broadway.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF TEN THOUSAND SUPERB MANTILLAS,
LATE THE PROPERTY OF
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and
JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAIRE.
IN ORDER TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND
TO THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.
THESE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE,
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT ONLY,
AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
AT PRICES MERELY NOMINAL,
COMPARED WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES IN PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
PARIS.
35 and 37 Boulevard Des Capucines.
7 Rue St. Arnaud,
And 16 Rue Neuve des Capucines,
have just exposed for sale their
NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON,
comprising
SILK STUFFS,
LACE,
INDIAN AND FRENCH CACHEMIRES,
PRINTED MUSLINS
AND PIQUES,
Fancy Tissues of all kinds,
WEDDING OUTFITS,
MANTLES, BURNOUS, &c.
The successive aggrandizement of the establishment of LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe. The warerooms at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons, or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the CACHEMIRES, is marked in plain figures.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE have established houses at
Lyons, for the manufacture of SILK STUFFS; at
Alençon and Chantilly, for the LACE manufactory;
And at Kashmyr, for CACHEMIRE SHAWLS.
but they have no succursale for sale in any country whatever.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist,
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
OF THE
VILLA LA FRANCE,
At No. 599 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
for the
NEW-YORK CITY TRADE.
In consequence of the still uncertain state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his
SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATIONS
for the popular trade, and now offers to the
LADIES OF NEW-YORK,
and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:
Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
Cambria Lace Mantillas.
Chantilly Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Points.
Pusher Lace Centres.
Black Silk and Net Mantillas.
Black Silk and Lace Mantillas.
Black Silk and Guipure Mantillas.
As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS,
to enable him to return to Europe.
M. SYMES,
Per Jean de la Mair,
No. 599 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS,
At GENIN'S BAZAAR.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
A large variety of desirable Summer Goods, embracing
MANTILLAS
Of SILK,
LACE,
LACE and SILK,
and BAREGE.
SHAWLS
Of SHETLAND WOOL,
BLACK and WHITE BAREGE,
From which the judicious buyer can make selections at
Great Bargains.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection, and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND PARASOLS, Marked down 40 per cent. less than cost. The entire stock of JACKSON & BENNER, consisting of silk mantillas and circulars, silk and lace mantillas and circulars, dusters, and traveling wrappers of all materials, together with an endless variety of British chantilly lace mantillas, shawls, points, &c. Also a large assortment of rich parasols of all the new and fashionable designs, all of which have been marked down 40 per cent less than cost, (and no humbug.) Per order of Assignee, No. 283 Hudson-st.

FANS, FANS, FANS.
The attention of the ladies is called to a large lot of sample Fans, consisting of one of each kind, which will be sold low in lots to suit purchasers, by
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
Importers of Fancy Goods, No. 51 Dey-st.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
Several new and choice styles opened this day. Observe:
W. JACKSON, Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS—In every variety and style, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

BOYS' STRAW HATS—GRAY, MIXED AND brown colors, at $1, $1 25 and $1 50, all kinds, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LECTURE BY E. O. PERRIN.
ON "LIFE AND SCENES IN KANSAS,"
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ON
FRIDAY NIGHT, June 18, 1858.
In response to a call from a large number of the citizens of Brooklyn, E. O. Perrin, late of Kansas Territory, will repeat his lecture on *Life and Times in Kansas*, as seen by himself, during Gov. Walker's Administration. It is the same address delivered before the Senate and Assembly, at Albany, last Winter. It met with great success and has been repeated several times since. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door and all the book stores.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA—NINTH NIGHT.
In answer to the numerous demands for another performance of Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
it will be presented on
FRIDAY EVENING June 18,
for the last time, as next (the last) week of the season will be devoted to the representation of Parini's Grand Opera,
SAFFO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 19, will be presented the 2d and 3d acts of Auber's
MASSANIELLO.
In the Market Scene, Madame GAZZANIGA will sing "La Naranjera," and Mme. LAVIGNE will dance the "Tarantella." To conclude with the last act of
LA FAVORITA.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, Verdi's Grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Signora GAZZANIGA
Alfred	Sig. BRIGNOLI
Giorgio	Sig. AMODIO
Baron Duphol	Sig. GASPARONI
Max Maretzek	Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats	$1 50
Second Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
When the whole house will be thrown open to the public at the admission of
FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
To take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On JUNE 27, 1858.
All, or very nearly all, the instrumental performers of New-York and vicinity, comprising the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, the ITALIAN OPERA the MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY, of all the different ORCHESTRAS of the CITY THEATRES, and also of the various Bands, are united on this occasion, forming an Orchestra of
OVER THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
The various Musical Societies, Instrumental Soloists, and great singers now in the City or neighborhood, will all participate and assist on this great occasion.
Among the Masterworks to be performed,
THE NINTH (or Choral) SYMPHONY,
By BEETHOVEN,
Will form part of the Programme. Solos by Signorini Caradori and Zimmermann, Messrs. Carl Formes and Simpson. The Chorus by 300 singers.
Four or six of the most celebrated conductors now in the country will officiate in the different parts of the Concert, as well as at the
GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL
AND
MUSICAL PIC-NIC,
Which will be held on the 28th of June, at JONES' WOODS, between 1st av. and East River and 66th and 71st sts.
The entire proceeds of this great Double Festival, (the greatest ever attempted here or elsewhere, are to be devoted to purposes of charity: and as all the professional musicians and others concerned, give their services gratuitously, it is hoped by the Committee that their call will be liberally responded to by all classes of our citizens.
Further particulars will be made public hereafter.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, President.
F. B. HELMSMULLER, Secretary.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON—IMMENSE HIT.
Fourth night of Planche's celebrated romantic drama of
THE BRIGAND.
The scenery by Isherwood and Wallace, all new, as also are the dresses and appointments, and of the most splendid description. Sir Charles Eastlake's celebrated pictures, painted from the life, have formed the models for the
SERIES OF TABLEAUX,
which will be presented with every attention to fidelity of detail. The exquisite music by Cherubini will be given, and the piece produced with the same completeness and regard to effect which has always distinguished this theatre.
The following will be the
NEW SCENERY PAINTED FOR THE OCCASION.
The summit of the Mountain of Gualagnola, with distant view of the Mediterranean: Sunrise—by Isherwood.
Ruins of a Roman Temple and distant country—Isherwood.
Garden of the Prince's Palace at Rome—Wallace.
Corridor of the Palace.
Grand Sala and Ballroom, with the Gardens, by moonlight—Isherwood.
The drama will be succeeded by the most successful American comedy ever written, entitled
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
The above entertainments will combine the talents of
Mr. LESTER, Mr. BLAKE,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. HUDSON KIRBY, (her first appearance.)
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,
Mr. WHITING, Mrs. ALLEN, Mr. GROSVENOR.
Summer having driven into New-York, in her glowing car, on to-night and every night during the heated term, the celebrated INDIAN PUNKAS
will be brought into play, and diffuse through the theatre a soft and refreshing breeze, rendering it most cool and delightful.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1858.
Last night but one of the
THE RAVELS IN AMERICA.
Gabriel ....as........ Londrou and Mazilou.
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE DOUBLE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand divertissement from FIGARO,
MAZULM, OR THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Saturday afternoon, at 2—Last chance for the Juveniles. Last Afternoon Performance in America by the Ravels.
SATURDAY EVENING—The RAVELS' Farewell in America.
MONDAY—Miss Cushman and Mr. E. L. Davenport.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
The Eminent Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
And a first class Dramatic Company,
EVERY NIGHT,
With the
GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
MONDAY, June 21, 1858,
KING HENRY VIII.

King Henry VIII	Mr. John Gilbert
Katherine, (Queen of England,)	Mrs. C. Cushman
Cardinal Woolsey	Mr. E. L. Davenport

Box office open Friday, from 8 till 4 P. M.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
FRIDAY—Last night of the engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
The comedy of THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Clarence Holt
Pauline	Mrs. Clarence Holt
Col. Damas .... Mr. Bland | Glavis	Mr. Briggs
Dame Melnotte	Mrs. Seymour
Mme. Deschapelles	Mrs. Dunn

With the drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

William	Mr. Clarence Holt

To-morrow, Saturday—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. CLARENCE HOLT, and last night of the season.

FRENCH THEATRE.
No. 585 Broadway, at Music Hall, opposite Niblo's.
Last appearance of the celebrated Actress,
Mme. ELISA PITRON.
FRIDAY, June 18, 1858,
LA PERDRIXE ROUGE.
Elegant comédie with song. Mme. E. Pitron as Helene.
Two New Vaudevilles by all the Company.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.
Seats secured from 11 till 4 o'clock, at the Box Office.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy
FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with
CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.
Favorite Dance .... by .... Mlle. Carline Carlo
To be followed by
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
To conclude with
DAME TROT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
FRIDAY, June 18.
The performance will commence with
THE ROBBERS.
After which, the beautiful Legendary Drama of
FAUSTUS,
OR THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
To conclude with the Scotch Drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. J. H. ALLEN'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, June 19, first night of the comedy of the Youthful Queen, with other light pieces, in which the whole company will appear.
The Youthful Queen .... Mrs. J. H. Allen.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, (opposite Niblo's.)
F. WIDDOWS .... Lessee and Manager
The Lessee of the above Hall takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of New-York that he has made an arrangement with the great FRENCH WIZARD and MAGICIAN, M. ADONIS, from Paris, who will have the honor of making his first appearance in this City on SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, and MONDAY, June 21, in a series of his celebrated
SOIREE MAGIQUE.
The stage will be illuminated with six hundred lights in the Venetian style, and the entertainment will surpass everything heretofore attempted in this City. For full particulars, see programmes.
Admission, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, (reserved,) 50 cents.
The Box office will open for the sale of orchestra seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Friday and Saturday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Brilliant success of the new and beautiful National Drama, prepared by Mr. H. Watkins, from a thrilling story just completed in the New-York *Sun*, and entitled JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. Unexampled popularity of EDWIN BLANCHARD AND HIS WONDERFUL DOG. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of THE WATCH DOG by Edwin Blanchard and his wonderful Dog. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the drama of JESSIE WHARTON. Mrs. KATE DENIN RYAN as JESSIE WHARTON. Mr. H. WATKINS as TONEY. The deeply interesting AQUA VIVARIA; Gustin's MODEL OF THE CENTRAL PARK, may still be witnessed here without additional expense, as well as the Happy Family, Living Anacondas, new wax-works, fascinating panopticon studio, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood ..... Proprietor | S. Blesser .... Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
In a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, second week,
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
1,840 FEET LONG.
WITH LARGE WORKING STEAMBOAT.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
TENTH WEEK OF
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
MONTAGNARD SINGERS.
PHAYNIX BROTHERS.
MATT PEEL'S GREAT ACT.
AND REAL ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.
COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
THE FAVORITE BAND.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th-st., Broadway.
☞ Will close on Wednesday, June 23. ☜

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver."

THE RAPID AND IMMENSE SALE
OF
LIFE-THOUGHTS,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
is conclusive proof of its power to arrest the attention and to move the hearts of men. In a time when the language has been so thoroughly used up by advertisers—in terms that would require modification if applied even to the acknowledged masters of English—it is difficult to set forth the real merits of a work containing
THE BEST THOUGHTS OF A GREAT MIND,
ON THE GRANDEST OF THEMES,
in such a way that the public will get a correct impression.
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
however, is not a "light under a bushel." All over the country his voice has been heard; and wherever he has gone his influence remains. The masculine vigor of his intellect, the electric energy with which it acts upon other minds, his broad and catholic views, his wonderful powers of illustration, and the exuberant flowers of poetry—as natural to his style as carved work to Gothic architecture—all these are characteristics which belong to
HARDLY ANY OTHER LIVING PREACHER.
Of some of these felicitous sentences the New-York *Evangelist* says:
"They are characterized by an epigrammatic force, a beauty of illustration, and rare felicity of expression, that render them eminently worthy of preservation. They show the preacher to be at once an orator and a poet. And when it is considered that these happy thoughts were commonly unpremeditated, occurring only at the moment, the spontaneous outpourings of his discourse, they show the variety and richness of the speaker's mind perhaps more than could any studied and elaborate performances."
The testimony of the *Tribune* (rarely lavish of praise) is equally strong:
"His extemporaneous effusions will bear repetition without any essential loss. They generally rest on a substantial basis of thought, and always reproduce some striking fancy. But they are more remarkable for their happy application of obvious ideas to every-day human experience, and the forcible, dramatic comparisons which clothe them with a vivid reality. They do not evaporate on being put in print. * * One cannot but be struck on looking over this volume with the remarkable freedom of the preacher from mannerisms, or the recurrence of forms of thought and expression. His phraseology is indeed imbued with the strong individuality of his nature, but it has none of the earmarks which writers like Carlyle and Emerson, and other claimants of originality, attach to the offspring of their brains, till they weary even their admirers by their repetition."
The Publishers believe that the LIFE THOUGHTS is not a work of merely temporary interest but will become
AN ACKNOWLEDGED CLASSIC.
The scholar and the lover of poetry will read and reread it for its beautiful imagery; the philanthropist will find continued stimulus to exertion in its active sympathy with the welfare of mankind, and the Christian, now and hereafter, will catch a higher inspiration from its glowing piety.
TWENTIETH THOUSAND NOW READY.
In 1 vol. 12mo., 300 pages. Price $1.
On the receipt of the price the publishers will send a copy by mail to any part of the United States, post-paid.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
FOR JULY, NOW READY.
Beginning the FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME.
"The oldest and best-established Magazine in the country."
Louis Gaylord Clark, and Dr. James O. Noyes, *Editors*.
CONTENTS—(Original Papers.)
THE ALLIANCE AND ORSINI. E. L. Godkin.
GIPSYING OVER THE WORLD. Dr. J. O. Noyes.
NEWPORT OUT OF SEASON. H. T. Tuckerman.
LES BOHEMIENS. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
A DONKEYGRAPH: an Historico-Poetical Sketch.
YE TAILYOR MAN. John G. Saxe.
THE WEDDING-GARMENT. Ellen Key Blunt.
THE LOST ARTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. Illustrated.
And other articles by Stoddard, Aldrich, etc., with A SPLENDID STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING OF "THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST-TABLE."
The following popular authors will also contribute to the *Fifty-second Volume* of the Knickerbocker:
FITZ GREENE HALLECK, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS,
JAMES T. FIELDS, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,
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Hon. G. P. R. JAMES, Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
JOHN PHŒNIX, FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.
Terms—Single copies, one year, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $6. Single copies, 25 cents. For sale everywhere.
JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

CAPITAL SUMMER-TIME BOOK.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway,
Will publish, on the 21st inst:
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES.
By Samuel Sombre.
Handsomely printed, in large, clear type, and illustrated with several original and highly characteristic engravings. Price 63 cents.
"This work is full of fun and pungent wit. It hits off, with excellent effect, the follies of life at the springs—NEWPORT, SARATOGA, SHARON, &c.
The author is evidently a skillful limner, for his touches are instinct with life. This is just the book to choose as a companion on a pleasure trip to the quiet country, or to the sea side, whether by rail or steamboat. It possesses several advantages for this, in its gay and sunny pictures, as well as its keen yet genial satire, and its free, almost colloquial style. It will, doubtless, become the great favorite of all pleasure-seeking readers at home and abroad."

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.—In pursuance of the following correspondence, the undersigned Committee invite their fellow-citizens to meet at Morrisania Hall, in the village of Morrisania, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, at 8 o'clock, at a public reception to the Hon. John B. Haskin, and for the purpose of expressing their approval of his honest and independent course in Congress.

Addresses may be expected from distinguished speakers.

WM. CAULDWELL,
JOHN McBRAIR,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN, Committee.
MICHAEL McGOWAN,
ABRAHAM HATFIELD,

Morrisania, June 16, 1858.

Westchester County, June 1, 1858.

Hon. John B. Haskin, Member of Congress:

Sir: Your Democratic fellow-citizens, residing in the southern part of Westchester County, have observed with pride and satisfaction your honorable and consistent course in Congress, as the representative of your entire constituency; and believing that your bold, fearless and able advocacy of the great principle of the "Sovereignty of the People;" your firm adhesion to the principles of the Cincinnati platform; your stern and inflexible opposition to all legislation not in strict accordance with an economical administration of the affairs of government; and in brief, your entire course of action at the present session of Congress, demand a proper and public expression of approval, we desire to extend to you a public welcome and popular reception on your return from Washington.

Will you, therefore, be kind enough to name a day when you can be present and meet your friends at Morrisania Hall, in the town of Morrisania, immediately after the Congressional adjournment will afford the opportunity.

Yours, respectfully,

Wm. Cauldwell, Morrisania.
James J. Burnet,
Thomas E. Sutton,
S. S. Southworth,
Dr. A. J. Van Cort,
Wm. Landgrebe,
Wm. Turner,
Wm. Bathgate,
Horace Ward,
Bern'd. Waters, Westchester.
Abm. Hatfield,
M. McGowan,
Wm. Varian,
Joseph Husson,
G. W. Alexander, Westfarms.
John McBrair,
Mathew McKeon,
Edward Baack,
Benjamin Valentine,
Wm. Cursor,
Joseph H. Godwin,
John H. Garrison,
A. B. Tappen,
P. C. Talman,
Pemb'e Lawrence, Yonkers.
James Wood, Eastchester.
R. H. Coles, New-Rochelle.
M. T. Strong,
Michael Ball,
S. Barton,
T. Davids,
John Beeber,
T. Cushman,
A. Badeau,
L. D. Huntington,
John Bloom,
J. B. Brennan, Eastchester.
Wm. T. Coles,
Mathew Horan,
Samuel Blood, Westfarms.
George B. Butler,
Wm. Fitzgerald,
Josiah Briggs,
J. R. Fraser,
John Morrison,
Robert Wilson,
Charles Barson,
John Bussing,
C. S. Rowell,
John Berrian, Yonkers.
George H. Peck.
And 200 others.

Washington, June 14, 1858.

Gentlemen: The kind and complimentary letter signed by two hundred and fifty of our Democratic fellow-citizens, desiring me to name a day after the Congressional adjournment, when I can meet my friends at Morrisania Hall, was received several days since, and an answer has been delayed awaiting the action of Congress fixing the final day of adjournment. This having been done, I cheerfully reply, accepting the invitation, and naming the 22d inst. to meet my friends at the place designated.

After my long absence from home, it will afford me great pleasure to again greet my old friends and all those who approve of my independent course in Congress during the exciting session about closing.

While my conduct here is justly amenable to fair criticism, which I invite, I claim the right to say that I have acted as the representative of the whole people of the Ninth Congressional District, conscientiously and honestly, and with the sole purpose of doing what to me seemed best for the prosperity of our common country.

The interested partisan may condemn, but I have faith that, upon my constituents hearing me in vindication of my Congressional career, a large majority of them will approve the action of their independent representative.

With great respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HASKIN.

To Messrs. Wm. Cauldwell, Robt. H. Coles, and others.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet, THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 18, at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the 4th of July, and other business of importance to the Corps. Let every Veteran be present. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TENTH Ward are requested to meet at their rooms, No. 274 Grand-st., THIS EVENING, (Friday) 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Republicans and citizens desirous of joining the Association are most respectfully invited to attend.
DAVID MILLER, President.
J. M. Olsen, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Eucleian Society of the University of the City of New York, will take place in their Hall, FRIDAY, June 18, at 7½ P. M. The Rev. Francis N. Zabriskie will be the orator. By order.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—LA FAVORITA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE BRIGAND—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

BURTON'S THEATRE—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—MATTEO FALCONE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LA FETE CHAMPETRE—TIGHT ROPE—MARZIM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham st.—INVISIBLE PRINCE—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

BOWERY THEATRE—FAUSTUS—THE ROBBERS—LADY OF THE LAKE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER—TRUTH'S A LIE. Evening—THE WATCH DOG.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PEEL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—MONTAGNARD SINGERS—ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton	June 19
The *Asia* leaves New-York for Liverpool	June 23

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Europa* reached this City last evening from Boston. We publish elsewhere numerous extracts from English journals commenting upon the recent proceedings of their cruisers in the Gulf. The tone of the English journals is eminently pacific and liberal. The acts of the cruisers are entirely disavowed, and all the journals unite in urging the Government to forward such a reply to the United States as will satisfy the people for the wrong inflicted, and allay the prevailing excitement. It is said that dispatches of this character are on their way hither, if they have not already arrived by the *Europa*. We also publish in to-day's paper the convention which M. FELIX BELLY has succeeded in making with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for a ship canal across the Isthmus. By a declaration appended to this convention the two Republics in question formally place their independence and nationality under the protection of France, England and Sardinia, and invoke the aid of these Powers to prevent their annexation to the United States.

By the arrival of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, off Cape Race, on Wednesday morning, from Southampton, which port she left about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, we receive a summary of news from Europe four days later than that brought by the *Europa* and in the unprecedented short time of *six days and ten hours from land to land!* The advices by this arrival are highly interesting, embracing later and important news from India. The rebels had been defeated with great slaughter by Sir HUGH ROSE, no less than four hundred of them being left dead on the field. At Calpee, however, preparations were making for another stand against the British forces, and the rebels had repulsed a detachment of English and Ghoorkas in the mountains. We also have later news from China. The Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers had been directed, by a dispatch from Pekin, to return to Canton immediately, as the new Imperial Commissioner was gathering his forces to attempt the recapture of the city, and it was feared he would succeed. The London papers were still engaged in the discussion of the question of the late outrages on American commerce, though no further proceedings relative to them had taken place in Parliament. Affairs between France and Spain are said to wear a more complicated appearance. The French Ambassador, for some reason not stated, had returned to Paris. Another fearful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, causing the loss of many lives and a vast amount of property, is mentioned. There is nothing new in commercial affairs. Cotton is quoted with a tendency towards easier prices; Breadstuffs generally drooping, and Consols unchanged.

The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, of May 29, gives the particulars of the murder of an English captain, mate and one of the crew of the English brig *Gallant*, by Chinese, and the subsequent robbery of $18,000 from the vessel. The act was committed within a short distance of the United States frigate *Minnesota*, which was lying below Woosung. The robbers were pursued and captured by a party from a British gun-boat.

Hostile news again from Utah! The Salt Lake mail has arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., in seventeen days and a half, bringing advices from Camp Scott to May 29. The Mormons, instead of going to Sonora, the White Mountains, or any other distant point, are now stated to be concentrating at a place called Provest, forty miles from Salt Lake City, where, it is asserted, they intend fortifying themselves against further molestation. General JOHNSTON intended to march on the city as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Capt. MARCY, who, at last accounts, was on the Cherokee trail, two hundred miles from Camp Scott. The mail party encountered the Peace Commissioners ten miles from the Camp. Whether this last news relative to the disposition of the Mormons will be contradicted by the very next dispatch remains to be seen.

Archbishop HUGHES yesterday made an application to the Grand Jury in Albany for an indictment against the Albany *Statesman* for an alleged libel contained in letters published in that paper, exposing the doings of a Society which it claims to exist under the name of the "Circle of Jesus." The application was denied, on the ground that if the matter was libelous against the Archbishop, the prosecution should take place in this City where he resides, and not in Albany at the expense of that county. The Archbishop then offered to bear the expense of the prosecution, but to no purpose.

A clerk in a Boston jewelry store, about ten days since stole $1,500 worth of gold watches, diamond pins and other jewelry belonging to his employer, and then fled to this City. A Boston policeman was sent here to look him up, and he, with two New-York detectives, spent a week in a vain search for the fugitive. Fortunately the culprit was encountered yesterday in Baxter-street, and forthwith arrested. After his arrest he made a clean breast of the matter and aided the officers in recovering all the goods from various places, where he had sold and pawned them. He was taken back last evening to Boston for trial. The prisoner is only 16 years of age.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. The legal opinion of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD that the ordinance prohibiting the running of steam-engines on Fourth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, was valid, was read, and the General Superintendent was directed to enforce the ordinance. Nothing of interest transpired at secret session.

The Jury in the case of MARTIN DOWD, tried in the Court of Sessions for the murder of JOHN DOOLEY, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter in the second degree." DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, charged with the murder of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, better known as "Paudeen," one of the BILL POOLE gang of fighting men, was placed at the bar yesterday. After a little delay, a Jury was obtained, and two witnesses—CHARLES HELMS, the bar-keeper at ALLEN's saloon, No. 23 Howard-street, where the homicide took place, and PATRICK MACKAY, who was present on the occasion—were examined. Further proceedings were then adjourned till this morning. The Assistant District-Attorney was sadly sarcastic in his opening address to the Jury. He remarked that it was an important trial, inasmuch as the circumstances out of which it arose *were peculiar to the institutions of New-York.*

The closing arguments of counsel in the Cangemi case were commenced yesterday. Mr. BLANKMAN summed up for the defense, and was followed by Mr. MCKEON for the prosecution. To-day, it is expected, the Attorney-General and Mr. ASHMEAD will finish their remarks on their respective sides, after which the Judge's charge will be delivered to the Jury.

The Jury in the case of PATRICK LALLY, indicted for killing GEO. H. SIMONSON in Brooklyn, yesterday, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The accused will be sentenced this morning.

A street affray took place last evening in Middagh-street, Brooklyn, between JOHN COOPERVAIL and JOHN LAIDLOW. Shots were exchanged, but fortunately neither party received any injury. They were both arrested.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active for Cotton, of which 3,000 bales were sold, including Middling Upland at 12c. ℔ lb. Flour was less sought after, and prices were lower for common brands of State and Western. Wheat and Corn continued in fair request. Pork was held with more firmness, but was not very active. Lard improved slightly. Beef varied little. Coffee attracted more attention, and Sugars were pretty freely dealt in at uniform rates. At the auction-sale of Teas, about all the lots offered favored buyers, and prices were sustained. Rice was less active. The freight engagements were to a fair extent.

The French Convention with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Our curiosity respecting the mysterious movements of M. FELIX BELLY in Central America, and his influence over the Executives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has been at length gratified, though we have received our information of the nature and success of his mission from a rather unexpected quarter. While we have been talking over the inevitable ratification of the Yrissari treaty, and speculating on its advantages to American expansion, M. BELLY has secured, to all appearances, those very concessions which we believed to be within our grasp. He has obtained the signatures of Presidents MARTINEZ and MORA to two very important documents, which will be found in this morning's paper, and for which we are indebted to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. The first of these documents purports to be a Convention, concluded between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the one part, and M. FELIX BELLY, agent of MILLAUD AND COMPANY, of Paris, on the other, conveying to the latter a concession of an interoceanic canal across Central America by the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. The second document is perhaps the more important of the two. It is a solemn declaration by the two Republics that, considering a fresh invasion of American Fillibusters menaces the independence of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and "considering also that this invasion, officially reprobated by the Government of the United States, is preparing, in reality under its patronage, as the means of definitely taking possession of Central America, if Central America refuses to surrender itself voluntarily to the United States"—the two Republics in question place the Convention above-mentioned under the patronage of civilized Europe, and their independence and nationality under the protection of France, England and Sardinia.

The Convention for a ship canal across the Nicaraguan isthmus may be regarded at the outset, for all practical purposes, as so much waste paper, in spite of the enthusiastic expectations of M. FELIX BELLY. The eighty or ninety millions required for such a canal as the one projected can never be raised on the Paris Bourse, or anywhere else, as M. FELIX BELLY will soon discover The whole scheme is so purely chimerical, and so very Frenchy in its details, that it may be placed on a par with that of a tunnel beneath or a bridge above the Straits of Dover—the practicability of which, we believe, has been demonstrated by a French *savant*. In fact, this Convention for a ship canal would be unworthy of notice if it were not for the document annexed, which manifests the most direct hostility on the part of Presidents MORA and MARTINEZ towards the United States. It shows pretty clearly how we have been humbugged by these gentlemen, and how our claims against the Governments, of which they are the chiefs, have been put off from time to time to suit their convenience, until they can afford to throw off the mask and refuse us satisfaction at all. We have no great fear that France, England, and Sardinia, will assume the proffered honor of becoming protectors of Central American Independence. NAPOLEON is not the man to meddle in matters which can bring him neither credit nor profit. England has her hands full of other difficulties, without engendering new ones, and the idea of dragging Sardinia into the Protectorate is quite on a par with Mr. BELLY's other chimeras. But we trust that our Government will at once take measures to rebuke Señor MARTINEZ for his trickery and duplicity towards this country. He has led us all along to believe that the Yrisarri Treaty would receive his sanction. That treaty—similar in principle to the one negotiated with New-Granada—guarantees protection to our citizens crossing the Isthmus, and empowers the United States to protect where protection is not and cannot be afforded by local authority. This treaty, if needs be, President MARTINEZ must be compelled to ratify. If our advices from Washington are correct, the President has already adopted this line of policy, and the report is very generally credited that instructions were sent out to General LAMAR by the last steamer, directing him to place the issue plainly before the Nicaraguan President. We hope to hear, with as little delay as possible, that President MARTINEZ has ratified the Yrisarri Treaty, or, in the event of refusal, that both ends of the Transit have been occupied, and are under the control of the naval forces of the United States.

THE BRITISH OUTRAGES—VIEWS OF THE PRESS.—It is a little singular to notice how completely our domestic defenders of the British outrages upon our vessels in the Gulf, have outdone the British themselves. The *Evening Post* has devoted columns to proving that England had a perfect right to visit and search our ships if she chose to do so, and the *Tribune* of yesterday says that, in requiring our merchant-ships to show their papers, the British cruisers "committed no outrage whatever, but acted as we should have *thanked them* for acting, if our professions of hostility to the slave-trade were not a sham."

Strange as it may appear, the British journals and the British authorities take a very different view of the question,—one much more in accordance with the claims of our Government. The British Admiral, the English Consul at Havana, the British Minister at Washington, and the organs of the British Government in Parliament, alike *disclaim* any such right, and declare that these acts of visitation and search have been committed in violation of instructions. The English press holds the same language. The London *Shipping Gazette* expresses the following sentiments upon the subject:

> "Surely, knowing as they do that the *United States do not and never will permit to any foreign Power the right of search, our Government could not have been so stupid or so willful as to direct our cruisers to insist upon the exercise of that right* in all cases where they might come across vessels suspected of carrying slaves. It is quite true, nay, it is a notorious fact, that many of the slavers employed in the trade between Africa and Cuba have been built and fitted out in ports of the Union. If the American authorities choose to permit such practices, and to place themselves in an unworthy or a false position, *they are at liberty to do so. They have a perfect right to make what use they choose of the national flag, and to lend it to protect any commerce under the sun.* The Spanish Government is bound, not only by treaty, but in consideration of some millions advanced by this country, to discontinue the Slave-trade. We have, therefore, a right to see that the Cuban authorities afford neither protection nor encouragement to that system. *But the United States have incurred no such obligation to us, and, therefore, we have no right whatever to insist upon searching vessels covered by the American flag.*"

It is to be regretted that some of our American journals are so excessively eager to damage their own country, that they concede to the British more than the British themselves are inclined to claim.

Ocean Mail Service.

The Ocean Postage bill, passed just at the close of the late session of Congress, introduces a radical change into the mail service between New-York and European ports. The new law abrogates the long contract system, and establishes in its place a plan of compensation based entirely upon the receipts of *sea and inland postage*. The operation of this act upon the mail steamship interest is viewed with a considerable degree of disfavor, the Companies foreseeing that they must inevitably lose, though still unwilling to decline the service, apprehensive of more serious losses in the event of their withdrawal.

The act provides that all the compensation allowable for the future for the ocean mail service, shall be the amount received for sea and inland postages; that no Steamship Company shall be permitted to enter into engagements with the Post-Office Department for such service for a longer period than *two years*; that preference shall always be given to an American over a foreign steamship, when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other; and that in case of the employment of a foreign vessel for mail service, the compensation allowed shall be the receipts for *sea postage* only. Under the old system employed by the department, contracts for a long term of years were entered into with certain Companies for a specified period, at a fixed rate of compensation per round trip. The present arrangement annuls these special privileges, leaving the field open to the competition of rival lines, the contracts in each case being reduced to the brief period of two years; or one-fifth of the time for which contracts could formerly be made. The Steamship Companies, therefore, have the privilege, under the terms of the new law, of withdrawing at the expiration of the second year if they elect to do so.

In order to show more clearly the position in which the companies are placed, by the provisions of this bill, we have taken the pains to procure statistics of the postage returns for ocean service. The Havre and Southampton line, from this port, had a contract with the Government for mail service for a period of ten years, which expired in June, 1857. Two steamers, the *Arago* and *Fulton*, were run upon this line. The compensation fixed by the old contract was $12,500 per round trip. At the expiration of the contract, now nearly a year ago, the New-York and Havre company entered into a new agreement with the Department for the period of one year—June, 1857, to June, 1858. The compensation they were to receive was only sea and inland postage. Under this restriction, the service between New-York and Havre has been kept up for a year. The regulations were similar to those which are imposed by the recent act. The result of the system has been an average reduction of $5,000 in the receipts per round trip; the average return to the Company having been $7,500 per trip, instead of $12,500. The Company's steamers making, together, thirteen round trips per annum, the aggregate reduction in their income from mail service, is therefore rated at $65,000. The actual receipts of the Havre Company during the past year, as compensation for mail-carriage in *seven* round trips, (payment for the remaining six not having yet been rendered,) are exhibited in the following table:

1	Steamship *Fulton*, round trip	$7,498
2	Steamship *Arago*, round trip	7,026
3	Steamship *Fulton*, round trip	7,065
4	Steamship *Arago*, round trip	6,905
5	Steamship *Fulton*, round trip	8,056
6	Steamship *Arago*, round trip	7,434
7	Steamship *Fulton*, round trip	8,745

The average compensation per trip is thus shown to be $7,500, or for thirteen trips, $97,500; the latter being the rate for one year's service.

During the year, also, the Vanderbilt Line, running between New-York and Bremen, has performed mail-service for the same compensation as that offered to the Havre line. The receipts of this line, however, have been somewhat larger, increased returns from postages amounting to about $1,000 more per round trip than the returns for the Havre line. The compensation of the Vanderbilt line may therefore be rated at an average of $8,500 per round trip.

The Collins line, from New-York to Liverpool, is definitely refused permission to change its terminus to Southampton; but is accorded the privilege of completing the old contract, of which two years remained unexpired, receiving therefor the original contract rate of $19,000 per round trip; or, this company may cancel that contract and run their steamers to Southampton under the same rate of compensation (sea and inland postages) received by the Vanderbilt and Havre lines. The defeat of Mr. COLLINS, in his attempt to bring his ships into direct competition with other American lines, by effecting a change of terminus from Liverpool to Southampton, is probably due to the unwearied efforts of the New-York Companies, whose terminus is already fixed at the latter point, and to whom Mr. COLLINS' desire to compete directly with them, on the footing of his original contract, proved extremely distasteful. By the recent action of Congress, Mr. COLLINS is therefore placed on an equality with the other lines, if he chooses to avail himself of the privilege; or, he may resume his contract at the old rate of compensation.

This being the state of the case, it is to be considered whether the new arrangement is likely to prove stable and satisfactory. The Companies advance the plea that the new rates are unremunerative, and the Havre line calls attention to the fact that their steamers are subjected to an onerous tonnage duty on each outward trip; the French law imposing dues on American vessels, arriving at the port of Havre, of five francs per registered ton; an imposition amounting to some $1,800 each upon the *Fulton* and *Arago*. The Company urge that this tax serves to place them under an additional disadvantage, and that, in default of a Governmental remedy, their mail service under present regulations must continue an unprofitable venture.

EFFECTS OF ARDENT SPIRITS AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Right Rev. JACKSON KEMPER, Missionary Bishop, together with several other missionaries and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the West, has sent a memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, praying that efficient steps may be taken to enforce the legal prohibition of liquor-selling among the Indians in Minnesota, and especially among the Chippewa tribe. The memorial states that, six years since, the Chippewas were in full possession of their original territory north of Fort Ripley and west of the Mississippi, and that no liquor could then be obtained by them without going to places south of the Fort. Now, on the contrary, ardent spirits, adulterated in the most poisonous manner, are sold everywhere, in open violation of law and existing treaties. The result of this traffic is, as might be expected, the rapid demoralization and destruction of the Indian population.

The reverend gentlemen who sign the memorial earnestly implore the Secretary of the Interior to interpose his authority for the extinction of the traffic in strong drink, by the enforcement of the law, and surely it is to be hoped that their reasonable request may not be unheeded.

Public Corruption and Party Success.

> The NEW-YORK TIMES *stands aghast* at our remark that, while we deemed it the duty of Republicans to oppose the confirmation of Mr. A. SCHELL as Collector, we were willing to see him confirmed by a party rally of "the Democracy."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Not in the least. So far from "standing aghast" at the *Tribune's* declaration, we were not even surprised by it—except, possibly, a trifle at the frankness with which the principle was avowed. The only distinguishing feature of the *Tribune's* statement was its open avowal of a principle upon which partisan organizations and their organs habitually act, but which they generally affect to discard, and, at all events, try to conceal. Even the *Tribune* is a little puzzled by the effect of its own frankness, and attempts to explain it in the following foggy paragraph:

> "We had no desire that the Democracy should formally shoulder the Fort Snelling and Willett's Point jobs—we were quite willing that it should repudiate and wash its hands of them—but *if it were* inclined to screen, uphold and honor their authors and beneficiaries, *we wished the fact made plain and palpable*. We believed the good thus incidentally resulting from a Schell triumph would outweigh any evil likely to result from it; so we are quite content, not that the Democracy should be of this mind, but that, being so, the truth should be indelibly recorded. If there be aught shocking in this, the TIMES is welcome to make the most of it."

These distinctions are somewhat nice—not likely, we suspect, to be generally understood or appreciated. Translated into English, they amount to about this: that inasmuch as the *Tribune* believes the Democracy to be corrupt, every new act of corruption it perpetrates or indorses serves to render the fact patent to the public, and thus to increase the chance of bringing the Republicans into power. This "incidental good" so far outweighs any evil likely to result from the specific act of corruption itself, that the *Tribune* is "quite content" with its perpetration. There may be nothing "very shocking" in all this; we recognize it as perfectly in keeping with the current partisan morality of the day. But it certainly indicates a disposition on the *Tribune's* part to place *party* interests above the public good, and to seek the latter only through the former. The confirmation of SCHELL is likely to damage the Democracy, and this is considered a sufficient reason for being "perfectly willing" that he should be confirmed. We have no desire to quarrel with our neighbor's code or conduct. It may be a very good basis of action for a party journal. Indeed, if a newspaper aims to be the organ of a party—making the party ends *its* ends—and seeking them only through the means and instrumentalities of party action, it is under the necessity of judging everything from a party point of view, and from its bearing upon party success. In this matter, as we have already stated, the *Tribune* only talks as the Republicans in the Senate acted. They did not think it worth while even to record their votes against confirming, as Collector of the chief sea-port of the country, the man who humbugged the Secretary of War into paying $200,000 for a piece of land which he had himself been assured was not worth half that sum.

But whatever party leaders and party organs may think, the public at large, which cares nothing for parties, holds a different view of the duties of public men. If corruption is exposed, it is the duty of Senators and of Journalists, to denounce and to brand it. They cannot do otherwise without making themselves responsible for it. They may not have the power to prevent it, and cannot, therefore, be held accountable for its existence. But if they assent to it—declare their "perfect willingness" to see it screened and its authors rewarded and honored,—no hope of party advantage will justify their conduct in the eyes of the public.

In a recent debate in the Senate of the United States, the following edifying and encouraging colloquy took place:

> "Mr. TOOMBS—We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my own experience and observation, which have been somewhat extensive, *I do not believe to-day, there is as corrupt a Government under the heavens as these United States.*
>
> Mr. HALE—Nor I either.
>
> Several Senators—I agree to that.
>
> Mr. TOOMBS—And most of all its corruption is in the legislative department."

This is a most humiliating and disgraceful confession. The whole Senate seems to have assented to its truth. Apparently careless of the fact that they were admitting their own infamy, the members of that body seem to have "agreed" to a statement which they would have resented as a calumny if made by anybody else. Whether there is to be any reform in this matter,—or whether we are to sink lower into this bottomless pit of degradation, remains to be seen. But if public morality is always to be subordinate to party success, it is not difficult to predict with a reasonable degree of certainty the inevitable result.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.—It is really astonishing that Railroad Stocks have any market value whatever. The recklessness with which the roads are managed, the disregard of the interests of stockholders which is evinced, and the ruinous policy which is frequently adopted for the purpose of gratifying the feelings, or promoting some incidental interest of leading Directors, continue to render them anything but safe and reliable investments. Indeed, this has become so well understood by the public at large, that everything like confidence in them has been pretty thoroughly destroyed already. The New-York Central and the Erie Roads are just now illustrating this feature of our system of Railroad management in a very striking manner. Each seems a great deal more anxious to damage the other than to take care of its own stockholders. Both have enormous debts, and have all they can possibly do to stagger under the load of interest imposed upon them. The Erie has very nearly touched bottom,—its stock being at about as low a figure as any railroad stocks are allowed to reach in Wall-street. It is a matter, probably, of comparatively little importance to its managers, whether they do business at a loss or not. It has accordingly been reducing its fares for the purpose of injuring its rival,—and the Central is foolish enough to enter into the competition. Both these roads are now bringing passengers from Buffalo to New-York at a price which—if they have business enough and persist long enough in doing it,—will bring them both to the hammer. Every train run through at these rates is a *dead loss* to stockholders. Each road will probably sink some hundreds of thousands of dollars within the next few months in the endeavor to damage its rival. The stockholders of both roads pocket the loss! The public at large unquestionably gains by the process—just as they would gain if two rival merchants, for the satisfaction of ruining each other, should give away their goods. And it is the business of stockholders to look out for their own interest. They have two modes of saving themselves: They can change the direction, or sell out their stock. If the present policy is pursued much longer, it will be just about as difficult to do the one, as it has hitherto been found to do the other.

The Case of Henry Dwight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday, and in the *Herald* of to-day Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. are placed before the public as the plaintiffs in the suit against HENRY DWIGHT, for perjury. These gentlemen disclaim all interest or participation in the suit. The affidavit of Mr. STEWART BROWN (not voluntarily given) is copied from Mr. CHARLES GOULD's printed circular. This circular discloses only the answers to the questions which the prosecuting attorney chose to ask, as bearing on the interest of Mr. CHARLES GOULD's complaint.

A cross-examination has not yet been had by the defendant's attorney, and the whole truth is not yet told. When the truth is told, it may remove the prejudices which Mr. GOULD is endeavoring to impress upon the public feeling in advance.

The sophistry of his own mind seems to lead Mr. GOULD to disregard the judgment which the public may pass upon conduct so unfair and reprehensible as these disclose towards Mr. DWIGHT.

We publish the above at the request of a friend of Dr. DWIGHT, who thinks that gentleman's case has been unfairly put before the public in the proceedings before Judge RUSSELL and in our columns. The Judge, as our readers are aware, withdrew his decision to hold Mr. DWIGHT to bail on the charge of perjury, and postponed decisive action until certain papers, to be placed in his hands by Mr. DWIGHT's counsel, could be examined. The case comes up again on Monday next. We know nothing whatever of its merits, nor should we deem it proper, in any event, to express an opinion in regard to it in advance of the hearing. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. DWIGHT that he has done nothing in this matter which is not done constantly in the management of Railroad finances, and that there is not the slightest legal ground for the proceedings now taken against him. When the examination has been concluded the public will have the means of forming a correct judgment in the matter.

A COMPLIMENT DECLINED.—A few days ago the New-York *Herald*, in a floundering attempt to excuse the extravagant expenditures of the Buchanan Administration, and the large National debt which it is accumulating, conceived the happy idea of carrying back the blame to previous Presidents.

> "The Government deficit," said the *Herald*, "which is the crowning embarrassment of the Administration at the present crisis, is a legacy from PIERCE and FILLMORE."

To this reckless statement the Richmond *South*—a paper which supports the Administration with as much zeal as the *Herald*, yet not without some regard to truth—replies:

> "The truth is, that when Mr. PIERCE retired from office, he left a surplus in the Treasury to the amount of twenty odd millions of dollars—and that, too, after discharging millions of the public debt. With all our solicitude for the success of this Administration, we will not submit to have it praised at the expense of its predecessor. Indeed, we can wish Mr. BUCHANAN no greater triumph than to resign the reigns of power under the same circumstances of prosperity which the country enjoyed at his inauguration."

The *Herald* is equally at variance with facts in respect to Mr. FILLMORE. In the last year of his Presidency eleven millions of public debt were paid, and he left a surplus of about twelve millions in the Treasury on his retirement from office.

If President BUCHANAN can stand up under the *Herald's* advocacy, he has more strength than his best friends ever gave him credit for. That paper should remember that the Administration has good reason to feel sore upon this charge of extravagance, and to call special attention to the enormous "Government deficit" by direct fabrications, is no less unkind than stupid.

A WRIT OF ERROR DENIED IN A MURDER CASE—One ISAAC L. WOOD was recently convicted at Geneseo, Livingston County, of murdering his sister-in-law, Mrs. RHODA WOOD, by poison. He had been previously tried for that offence, when the jury failed to render a verdict owing to the unaccountable recusancy of a single juror. It was a case of manifest and undoubted guilt. WOOD had not only murdered his brother's widow, but he had made her a widow by poisoning his own brother. He also attempted to destroy, in the same way, the two children of his victims, but failed. His object in committing these atrocities was to possess himself as heir of his brother's property. After his failure to take the life of the children, he changed his tactics, and procured himself to be appointed their guardian, when he commenced the utterance of false and forged claims against the estate. All these horrible offences were at length brought home to him in such a way as to leave no doubt of his complete criminality.

The District-Attorney, however, elected to try him for the murder of his sister-in-law, and evidence was given, with a view to establish the *quo animo* of the prisoner of the other crimes committed and attempted by him. It was on the ground that such evidence was improper that the application for a writ of error was made; and the Judge denied it for the reason that he considered the evidence competent and legal to establish a motive, and also, because he had no doubt of the justice of the verdict.

An impression prevailed to some extent in the public mind that a writ of error having been granted by Judge WELLES in the case of STOUT, convicted at Rochester of the murder of his brother-in-law, the application in behalf of WOOD would not be denied. There was, indeed, no such close similarity as to justify the belief that the decisions must be alike in these cases. But the inconsiderate facility with which new trials have of late been granted led to the expectation in respect to WOOD, which the good sense of Mr. Justice JOHNSON has so properly disappointed. It may look like kindness to allow a condemned murderer another chance for his life, but it is, in fact, a bounty upon crime. Every instance in which the gallows is thus cheated of a victim becomes an occasion and encouragement for fresh murders.

MEXICAN INDEBTEDNESS TO ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.—Mexico owes a large debt, amounting now to some sixty or seventy millions of dollars, to moneyed men in England, for which she has issued her bonds. For the security of these obligations, the entire revenue of the nation was originally pledged, but continuous defaults being made in the payment of interest, an arrangement involving a compromise was effected in January, 1857, between Mr. WHITEHEAD, as Commissioner of the bondholders, and President COMONFORT, by which a certain portion of the customs receipts was agreed to be set aside and specifically applied to the payment of interest dividends. But in the distracted condition of Mexico this compact has also been violated—no payment whatever having been made under it, and according to appearances, none is likely to be made very soon.

The London *Times* contains the proceedings of a meeting of the bondholders, held on the 28th ult., of which DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., was Chairman. A series of resolutions was adopted, one of which, referring to a correspondence with Gen. HOUSTON, we subjoin:

> "The Committee having, the 26th inst., received a letter from General HOUSTON, of Texas, Senator of the United States, inclosing the speech with which, on the 20th ult., he introduced in the Senate the following resolution, viz.: 'That a Select Committee of seven be raised to inquire and report to the Senate whether or not it is expedient for the Government of the United States of America to declare and maintain a protectorate over the so-called Republic of Mexico, in such form and to such extent as shall be necessary to secure to this Union good neighborhood, and to the people of said country the benefit of orderly and well-regulated Republican Government;' and the same having been read and considered at this general meeting of the Mexican bondholders, it was
>
> *Resolved*, That this meeting, without presuming to give an opinion on the future destinies of Mexico, or on the policy, so far as Mexico herself is concerned, of her either remaining an independent State under her own government or placing herself under a protectorate of the United States of America, desires to express its unanimous approval of the principles of General HOUSTON's proposal, as set forth in the above resolution, and as explained in his printed speech, so far as the Mexican bondholders are concerned; but with this just and very necessary addition to the honorable Senator's statement, that, as by the express terms of the bond, as well as by the law of Oct. 14, 1850, article 2, paragraph 3, not only the hypothecated duties, but the entire revenue of the Republic, are absolutely pledged and mortgaged for the English public debt of Mexico; any deficiency of the produce of the duties specially hypothecated to provide for the current dividend, and for all arrears of interest, must be made good out of the general revenue of the Republic, whether Mexico continues an independent State or seeks repose under the protectorate of the United States of America; and that this meeting request their Chairman, DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., to convey the present resolution to General HOUSTON, and to communicate with him generally on the subject in reply to his letter.

The fact that the veteran Texas Senator has put himself in communication with parties in England interested in Mexican affairs, may tend to show his earnestness in pushing his Protectorate scheme; and it can form no true ground of objection that its realization is regarded by the English bondholders as calculated to secure the eventual payment of their claim, by bringing Mexico to an honest fulfillment of her obligations. And we are unable to see, as does a cotemporary, any injury to result from the increased sale of English manufactures in Mexico, under the better state of things which a Protectorate would insure. England has, at least, equal facilities with ourselves for supplying Canada, and she does so to a very large extent; yet we, too, are able to seize and enjoy a valuable Canadian trade. If the British Provinces were in that deplorable condition which has become chronic in Mexico, neither the English nor ourselves could profit by commerce with them. What is chiefly to be desired in respect to Mexico is, that she be restored to some good degree of usefulness to herself and to the world; and all commercial nations are greatly, if not equally, interested in securing that result.

A GOVERNOR IN QUEST OF HIS SUBJECTS.—When Governor CUMMING, of Utah, was last heard from he was in full pursuit of the Mormons, with very poor prospects of success. They had gone South, leaving His Excellency to reign over deserted fields and empty houses. Not relishing this sort of dominion, the Governor started in pursuit of the runaway people, hoping to bring them back to enjoy the blessings of his paternal sway. Whether he will be so fortunate as to overtake them is doubtful, and it is more than doubtful whether they could be induced to return with him. The prophet BRIGHAM, the twelve Apostles, the Seventies and the other dignitaries of the Mormon Zion have little relish for association with Colonel JOHNSTON's troops. So they collect their movables and wives, the latter especially, and hasten to a safe retreat. If Governor CUMMING desires to rule over them, he must be baptized, take a score or two of sealed spirituals to his bosom, and accompany the Saints to Sonora.

> One Mr. BABCOCK has recovered the sum of $20 from Mr. RAYMOND, publisher of the NEW YORK TIMES, for a communication furnished to that paper, and published in September, 1856, giving statistics showing the great popularity of Col. FREMONT.—*Washington Union.*

We beg to assure the *Union* that Mr. BABCOCK has done no such thing. He sued for that amount and was *non-suited* in a Justice's Court. The Judges of the Common Pleas, apparently for the sake of a joke, reversed this decision,—giving Mr. BABCOCK a chance to commence the suit anew if he sees fit. We beg the *Union* also to understand that the only reason why we hesitate about paying this demand is, that we do not regard rail road and steamboat votes for President as coming under the head of "important news."

☞ Lieutenant Governor SELDEN has written a letter positively declining to be a candidate for Governor.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN SEVEN DAYS AND A HALF.—Captain HIGGINS, of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, delivered European advices to the news-yacht of the Associated Press, off Cape Race, in seven days and ten hours, and the news was placed upon the wires in less than six days and twenty hours from Southampton. This is quicker—by more than twenty-four hours—than European intelligence has ever before been received in the United States, but may be beaten by Captain JUDKINS, of the *Persia*, who intends to place his news in this City next Saturday,—seven days from Liverpool, in season for the Evening papers. We shall see. Should the anticipations of the friends of the Atlantic Telegraph be realized, we shall be able to receive daily and hourly, intelligence from all parts of Europe on and after about Monday week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of the "Traviata" will be given to-night for the last time, with Mme. GAZZANIGA in her great *rôle* of *Violetta*.

LIBELED FOR SALVAGE.—The brig *Samuel French*, Capt. PARROTT, which lately arrived at this port, fell in with a quantity of cotton south of Hatteras, and picked up twenty-three bales. There were no marks by which to identify it, with the exception of a star on one of the bales, all the other marks having been washed off. Two of the sailors agreed to sell their claim to salvage on the cotton for $12 each, but three others, viz., EDWARD BARRY, EDWARD QUIRK and WM. SMITH, not being satisfied with that sum, appeared yesterday at the United States Marshal's office, and filed a libel upon the cotton for their portion of salvage.

BODIES IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found drowned at Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday last, proves to be FREDERICK WM. SCOTT, one of the persons capsized in a sail-boat off Gowanus on Friday week.

The body of the boy found at the same place, that of LUTHER JORDAN, drowned while bathing at foot of Forty-fifth-street, New-York.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Late and Important from Utah.

HOSTILE NEWS AGAIN.

The Mormons Concentrating and Fortifying.

CAPT. MARCY HEARD FROM.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 17.

A despatch from St. Joseph, dated the 15th inst., per U. S. Express to Booneville, says the Salt Lake mail arrived last night, bringing Camp Scott dates to May 29. The mail was seventeen days and a half on the way.

At the last accounts, Capt. Marcy was on the Cherokee trail, two hundred miles from Fort Bridger.

Colonel Hoffman had reached Big Sandy Creek seventy-eight miles from Fort Bridger.

The Mormons were all leaving the Valley, and going to a place named Proverst, forty miles from the city, where it is said they intend fortifying themselves against further molestation.

General Johnston would leave for Salt Lake City as soon as provisions reached him, independent of the arrival of Captain Marcy.

The mail party met outgoing trains at the following places: First train at the three crossings of the Sweet Water; second, at Butter Cottonwood; third at Ash Hollow; and fourth, at Walnut Creek.

The Mail party encountered a snow-storm in the South Pass, one hundred and ten miles from Camp Scott, and met Col. Andrews at the crossing of the South Platte.

Col. May was at Big Blue.

The Peace Commissioners were about ten miles from Camp Scott.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The War Steamer Fulton to be Dispatched to Paraguay—New-York Postmasters to be Appointed—The Naval Court-Martial in the Case of Commander Boutwell, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, June 17.

The steamer *Fulton*, of the Gulf Squadron, is to be ordered home immediately, to reëquip for Paraguay, under the command of Lieutenant Almy.

The New-York Delegation have all left, with the exception of Mr. Kelly.

New-York Postmasters to the number of forty are to be appointed between the 20th and the 30th insts., including those for Albany, Rochester and Buffalo.

Our Naval Court-Martial progresses slowly with the trial of Commander Boutwell. Commodore Mervine, who commanded the Pacific Squadron at the time Commander Boutwell is charged with having abandoned his command, closed his testimony to-day. He stated that his orders to Commander B. were to make a cruise off certain islands, and then return to San Francisco by way of Honolulu. Instead of obeying, the accused went to Panama and remained there five or six weeks, and addressed the Department asking to be relieved of his command. This violation of orders was not reported at the time the charge of "abandouing his command" was preferred. Witness thought the latter charge "was as much as any one could carry."

Documentary evidence, submitted to-day, shows that the accused asked to be relieved in several letters addressed to the Department in the Spring of 1856. His request was declined. He then sailed for Valparaiso, where he directed a medical survey of himself, and being condemned as unfit for service, he ordered himself home—a custom common to the British Navy, but without precedent in ours. Commander B. returned home in violation of the express orders of his Commodore, and the written directions of his Government, which he justifies on the ground of ill-health.

President Buchanan still declines seeing company Gen. Herran had a long interview with Secretary Cass to-day, and urged an exercise of patience with his Government, as he guarantees that the demands of the United States will be eventually complied with. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, June 17.

Among the Postmasters confirmed by the Senate are the following; Daniel E. Wager, at Rome, N. Y.; Charles W. Cox, at Flushing, N. Y.; Lorenzo Morriss, at Fredonia, N. Y.; Alfred Buckhart, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; Reuben A. Williams, at Fairfield, Conn.; Francis Fairchild, at Danbury, Conn.; Charles Nutter, at Saco, Maine; John W. Monson, at Gloucester, Mass.; Seth Nims, at Amherst, Mass.; Albert Houck, at Lee, Mass.; Wm. M. Ludd, at Claremont, N. H.; Wm. D. Holt, at Covington, Ky.; James Hoyle, at Xenia, Ohio; James J. Faran, at Cincinnati, Ohio; Benjamin Harrison, at Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel Hunt, at Jacksonville, Ill.; Peter Sweat, at Peoria, Ill.; Bushrod B. Howard, at Galena, Ill.; Austin Brooks, at Quincy, Ill.; Eli B. Baker, at Dixon, Ill.; Russell C. Mix, at Aurora, Ill.; Bushnell B. Cary, at Racine, Wis.; Geo. W. Porter, at Harrisburg, Penn.

Henry J. Smith was confirmed as Collector, at Champlain, N. Y.; Augustus Jenkins, at Portsmouth, N. H., and Bolton F. Strather, at Chicago, Ill.

The following Surveyors of Customs were also confirmed: Thomas Branson, at Quincy, Illinois; Daniel Wann, at Galena, Illinois; and T. Jefferson Sherlock, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Secretary of the Navy will this week take up the subject of the construction of the eight vessels-of-war, recently authorized, that they may be put under way as soon as practicable. Members of Congress from the districts in which there are Navy-Yards are earnestly pressing their claims.

The President's health being somewhat improved, he is attending to business. At noon, to-day, he gave an audience to the members of Congress on the eve of leaving the city.

Our Washington Correspondence.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE TEHUANTEPEC COMPLICATION—SINGULAR DIPLOMACY—THE POST-ROUTE BILL—NATIONAL FINANCES.

Washington, Monday, June 14, 1858.

The reply of the President to the resolutions of inquiry passed by the Senate and House, into the condition of the Tehuantepec grants and contracts, is a most singular document, and reveals facts more surprising than any that have been allleged or suspected in connection with this mysterious business. The President offers no explanation of his policy in these strange proceedings, but furnishes the correspondence without comment. The pith of the story is told in the dispatch of Gen. Cass to Mr. Forsyth, announcing to him the designation of Messrs. Benjamin and La Sere as special secret commissioners to effect a new treaty with Mexico. This paper is dated in August or September last. Through it, our Minister in Mexico is informed that La Sere and Benjamin will aid him in procuring the addition of five articles to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which supplementary articles a new grant of the Tehuantepec Isthmus is to be obtained for the Company represented by the secret emissaries, which should supersede all others. The details of the arrangement are full of interest, and would have produced a sensation had the negotiations succeeded. But they failed—Mr. Forsyth stood sullenly aloof from them; and when they had departed, he reports to his Government that had they not interfered, he could have purchased, for a small sum of money, much greater privileges than they demanded, and that he could also have procured a considerable cession of territory. So far from effecting anything was this extraordinary mission, that it brought out from the Mexican Government a declaration of their purpose to repudiate that clause of the treaty of 1848 which authorizes the transportation of troops over the Tehuantepec road.

There are two parts of this transaction which strike impartial men as reprehensible. The first is that the President of the United States institutes an extraordinary mission to a foreign government in order to dispossess Mr. Sloo and his associates of their rights, as claimed in the Tehuantepec grant and the Company founded upon it, in favor of a set of private competitors for them. The other is that Mr. Benjamin, a Senator of the United States, makes himself the agent in name, though he is doubtless a principal, of a company of speculators, goes *to* Mexico, as the official though secret agent of the Government, and then returns to the Senate to protect and advance, by his speeches, votes and personal influence, the schemes of the Company. There is much more than Yankee sharpness in all this. It smacks of that rapacious astuteness which impelled the tribes of Judah and Benjamin to "spoil the Egyptians," and afterwards to fleece their own brethren of the family of Israel.

I trust the session of Congress is within a few hours of its close; but there are rumors which, if sustained, will require a prolongation of the session in order to conduct certain personal inquiries to a suitable termination. It is said that the Post-Route bill, after having been passed on the assurance of Mr. English and Mr. Yulee, Chairmen of the respective Post-Office Committees, that it contained nothing more than the usual annual additions to the mail lines of the country, is found to comprise contracts or jobs for several hundred thousand dollars. If there is any truth in this statement, the House will take some action appropriate to such a breach of faith.

The Loan bill is raised from fifteen to twenty millions, with which Chancellor Jones thinks he can get along for the remainder of the calendar year. There ought to be no doubt that even a less sum than this will be sufficient. The receipts from all sources continue most lamentably deficient. Last week they were again under half a million of dollars. Mr. Seward was certainly wrong when, four months ago, he said there would be a speedy and complete revival of business. So far as the foreign trade is concerned, there is no reasonable prospect of a return of activity for six months to come, and twenty millions of dollars is the largest sum which can be reckoned upon, from June to January, from customs and public lands. It is found that even the railroad lands restored to market do not go off, so that the large supplies from this source are not likely to come into the accounts of the first half of the year. But twenty millions of revenue, added to the same amount from loans, ought surely to be adequate to the wants of an economical Government like Mr. Buchanan's. The estimates for the present fiscal year, as submitted by Mr. Cobb, Dec. 8, 1857, were $75,000,000; on the fiscal year 1858-'59, they were $74,064,000.

In addition to the estimates, there have been appropriated $10,000,000 for deficiencies for this present year, and, for the next, $4,500,000 for volunteers, and whatever may be required for the building of seven steam sloops-of-war.

Mr. Sherman estimates the expenditures of this year at $83,000,000, and of the next at $95,000,000. On the 19th of May Mr. Cobb estimated the receipts of the first two quarters of the next year—that is, from June 30 to Dec. 31—at $25,000,000. By adding to that sum the $20,000,000 to be borrowed by loan, we have $45,000,000 as the estimated expenditure for the first half of the next fiscal year, representing an expenditure for the whole year of $90,000,000, which is not far from the amount assumed by Mr. Sherman.

The balance in the Treasury will probably be larger on the 1st of July than has been anticipated. There was in the Treasury last Monday, 7th instant, something over $4,000,000. This week $4,000,000 more will be received from the balance of Treasury notes issued. The receipts from usual sources from the 7th to the 30th instant will be about $1,800,000, giving a total of $9,800,000. The expenditures will not be over $5,800,000, leaving to the anxious guardians of our exchequer $4,000,000 to begin the year upon. Upon the whole we shall get along comfortably. A.

From Albany.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—REFUSAL TO INDICT THE "STATESMAN" FOR LIBEL—COURT OF APPEALS, ETC.

Albany, Thursday, June 17.

Archbishop Hughes attended here before the Grand Jury as an applicant for an indictment against the Albany *Statesman* for a libel, contained in certain letters exposing a Society, which, it claims, exists under the title of the "Circle of Jesus."

After hearing the Archbishop's testimony, the Grand Jury refused to indict, on the ground that if the matter is libelous against the Archbishop, it should be prosecuted in New-York, where he lives, and not at the expense of Albany County. The Archbishop then offered to bear the expenses of the prosecution, but the bill was refused by the Grand Jury.

Argument before the Court of Appeals on the Ruloff murder case, which involves the question as to whether conviction for murder can be had where the body is not found, was commenced to-day. The Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that judgment had not been entered and sentence pronounced in the Court below. The case was therefore sent back to the lower Court. Mr. Finch, of Ithica, for the defence, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for the people.

A fire broke out this afternoon in the lower part of the city, by which seven small houses were destroyed.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, June 17.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed to-day by a military display in Charlestown and Boston, and a firemen's turn-out in Chelsea. The Monument Association also held its annual meeting and re-elected the old Board of officers.

An Unconstitutional Law in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Thursday, June 17.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, this morning, decided that the law passed by the late Legislature, taking the power of appointment of officers for the government of the Penitentiary and State Almshouse from the Governor, is unconstitutional. Judge Baitley dissenting.

The Banks of Louisville.

Louisville, Wednesday, June 16.

The additional stock in the Bank of Louisville to the amount of $850,000, and in the Commercial Bank, to the sum of $200,000, were taken up to-day, and the books are closed.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

Cleveland, Thursday, June 17.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, yesterday, the old Board of Directors and President were unanimously reëlected.

How our Tax-Payers are Swindled—What it Costs to Open Streets—Bill of Expenses of the Commissioners for Opening Second-avenue.

The Commissioners of Assessment for opening Second-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Harlem River, through the Corporation Counsel, Richard Busteed, Esq., yesterday sent in to the Street Commissioner's office their little bill of expenses. Their claim, we are told by those who have been in the office for years, is a little ahead of anything ever received even in that department. The names of these Commissioners are: David Deans, Henry Beekman and Philip W. Engs, and the work they were appointed to do was to make the assessments for opening Second-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Harlem River, a distance of four blocks and a half, and requiring their attention perhaps for fifteen or twenty days. They filed their report on the 7th of May last, and the residents of the lower part of Second-avenue who took the pains to look at the document, were astonished to find that the Commissioners had assessed all the property on the avenue down as far as Houston-street, *six miles below the contemplated improvement.* Considering that it is not customary in opening streets to assess property more than 12 or 15 blocks below the point of opening, this action of the Commissioners was thought to be somewhat startling, at the same time it showed a great amount of labor and diligence on their part; but from the bill of expenses sent in yesterday, it will be seen that all this labor was not performed for nothing, and we have no doubt the Commissioners would have extended their assessments down to the Battery, provided the Second avenue had reached that point; and that in any event their bill would have been quite as long as the avenue.

The following are the items in the Commissioners bill:

David Deans, 240 meetings	$960 00
Henry Beekman, 240 meetings	960 00
Philip W. Engs, 100 metings	400 00
Adam Badeau, Clerk	1,200 00
Carriage hire	25 00
Surveyor's bill	4,652 55
Room rent	720 00
Stationer's bill	175 00
Copying reports	1,300 00
Posting notices	188 00
Advertising	500 00
Total	$11,080 55

The Surveyor's bill, we understand, was originally made out for $7,000, but, for the sake of appearances, was cut down to the above figure before being filed in the Street Commissioner's office.

Through the kindness of Mr. Rhines, the Map Clerk in the Street Department, we were enabled to compare the Surveyor's expenses in this transaction with his expenses for previous openings of the same avenue.

In 1836 the Second-avenue was opened from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, when the Surveyor's bill was $260. In 1837, it was opened from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Ninth-street—Surveyor's bill $297. In 1839, from Twenty-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street—Surveyor's bill $1,700. Total expenses of Surveyor in opening Second-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-third-streeet, 94 blocks, $2,257. From One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to Harlem River, 4½ blocks, $4,652 55. Tax-payers can see from this how it is that the taxes are so much heavier than they used to be.

We are authorized to state that one of the Commissioners, Mr. Engs, does not indorse the action of the Commission, either in the report of assessments or in the bill of expenses, but wholly repudiates both; and that he will oppose its confirmation by the Supreme Court, when the matter comes before it on the 24th of this month. Mr. Engs, as a member of the Assembly, was engaged most of the time in Albany, and took little part in the doings of the Commissioners.

City Items.

A Smash-up.—On Wednesday evening a most effectual smash-up occurred upon Harlem-lane. Two men, familiarly known to the by-standers as "Jake" and "Bill," had been trotting against each other down the lane, passing Dubois' tavern and descending the hill at full speed. Here one of them turned abruptly round, crossing the track of his opponent, who, unable to check his mare in time to avoid collision, dashed headlong against the obstructing vehicle, apparently to the utter annihilation of both. A moment of breathless suspense to the spectators ensued, during which, horses, men and wagons seemed to be piled up in inextricable confusion. The men, however, were soon on their feet uninjured, but irascible, and the bleeding animals and shattered vehicles separated with less injury than might have been imagined. One of the horses only seemed to be seriously wounded, and one wagon materially damaged.

Company A, 8th Regiment—Parade and Presentation.—Company A, 8th Regiment, celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of their organization, yesterday afternoon, by a parade through the principal streets. They were reviewed in front of the City Hall, where they made a very fine appearance. During the evening the members presented to their late commander, Captain O. F. Wentworth, a very fine gold watch. The presentation took place in their drill-room, in Centre Market.

A claim of $1,250, presented by Mr. Robert Finn for service to the City as Justice of the Superior Court, is among the items in the Comptroller's statement of warrants submitted to the Board of Councilmen at its last meeting. Mr. Finn, it will be remembered, claimed to have been elected Judge in place of the late Chief Justice Oakley, and sat on the bench for one month, an object of derision to the bench and the bar. He claims to be paid at the rate of $15,000 a year, a much larger sum than that which Justices of the Superior Court are paid for their services.

Dr. McNulty transmitted a letter to the Academy of Medicine, at a late meeting, apologizing for his strictures on the action of the Committee on Admission, whom he had formerly charged with recommending improper candidates to fellowship in the Academy. He had been assured, on what he deemed ample authority, that the individuals to whose admission he had objected were entirely unexceptionable in their professional standing, and that the rumors he had heard to their discredit were founded in error.

Market-street Church.—Seventy-two persons will be received into the membership of Market-street Reformed Dutch Church (the Rev. Mr. Cutler's) this evening. We learn that one hundred and thirty have been admitted to this venerable Church since the beginning of the revival.

Preparations for the Fourth.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the Fourth of July, met yesterday afternoon, and after 27 ineffectual ballots for a chairman, adjourned to Saturday next.

The Swill-milk Committee of the Board of Health held another meeting yesterday afternoon. There was no testimony taken. They met merely to read over the evidence, and consider upon the character of their report. They did not announce any definite conclusion.

The closing reception of Prof. Van Norman's School for Young Ladies, took place last evening at No. 79 East Fourteenth-street. The pupils, about 100 in number, were present with many of their parents and other invited guests. The closing exercises take place to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Senators Bell and Crittenden have declined an invitation to a public dinner extended to them by a number of our most distinguished citizens, as a token of admiration of their conduct during the Kansas troubles.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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Fine Arts. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at their Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, a beautiful collection of paintings, by some of our first artists. This collection, the property of a gentleman deceased, is sold by order of the executors, and by mentioning the names of Tait, Mrs. Dassel, Coleman, W. W. Brown, Carl du Jardin, Williamson, Oddie, and other artists of like ability, it should induce connoisseurs to give their attention to this sale.

Espenscheid's Summer Stock.—The season suggests the necessity for a light hat, as well as comfort and a fine appearance. At ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st., may be found a stock of Summer Hats comprising everything in the trade in this branch of art, besides several original fashions peculiarly his own. The Espenscheid Beaver Pearl Cassimere, for many years a favorite, is this season the most elegant and dashing dress-hat he has ever brought out. Price $3 50, and guaranteed superior to any sold in Broadway for $4.

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MARRIED.

Wilkins—Stearns.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 16, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Mr Lawrence, Morris Wilkins, of New-York, to Martha Marilla, daughter of Daniel E. Stearns, M.D., of Fremont, formerly of New-York.

Agnew—Wells.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 16, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Colonel Thomas R. Agnew, merchant, of this City, to Miss Maria R. Wells, of Spartanburg Village, South Carolina.

South Carolina papers please copy.

Hall—Jenkins.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. S. T. Aldrich, Mr. J. H. Hall to Miss C. A. Jenkins, all of this City.

Hamilton—Higgins.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, by the Rev. A. Elmendorf Cutter E. Hamilton to Cecilia J., daughter of the late Wm. P. Higgins.

Darling—Jordan.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Mr. N. B. Darling to Miss Mary V. Jordan, daughter of James Jordan, Esq., of Brooklyn.

California papers please copy.

Widdifield—Weller.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 17, by Mayor Powell, Charles Widdifield, of New-York, to Mary Kate Weller, of Brooklyn.

Coutant—Van Winkle.—At Fordham, on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. Theodore Rumpey, Mr. James E. Coutant, of White Plains, to Mrs. Maria Van Winkle, widow of the late John D. Van Winkle, of this City.

Vanderburgh—Merritt.—At Quaker Hill, on Wednesday, June 16, by the Hon. Wm. B. Robertson, John James Vanderburgh, of Beekman, to Caroline Merritt, of the former place.

Oliver—Jayne.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 17, by the Rev. J. B. Morse, Mr. James Oliver, of Fergusonville, N. Y. to Miss Emily A., daughter of A. A. Jayne, Esq., of Orange.

Delaware County, N. Y., papers please copy.

Johnson—Hoyt.—At Inglewood, near Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Chas. H. Johnson, of New-York City, to Frances Edwards, daughter of the late J. Edwards Hoyt of the former place.

Haskins—Wildman.—At Danbury, Conn., in St. James Church, on Wednesday, June 16, by the Right Rev. J. Williams, D. D., assisted by the Rector, J. Leander Townsend, the Rev. S. M. Haskins, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburg, to Miss Lucy S., only daughter of the Hon. F. S. Wildman, of the former place.

Marcellus—Wilson.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 15, by the Rev. A. A. Marcellus, his son, Halsie Wood Marcellus, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Sarah H. Wilson, daughter of H. D. Wilson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Kirkland—Shaw.—At Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday morning, June 16, by the Rev. Mr. Sherman, Charles H. Kirkland, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Phebe C. Shaw, second daughter of —— Shaw, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Lawrence.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, Emma Louise, daughter of Wm. P. and Sarah L. Lawrence, aged 5 years and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10½ o'clock this (Friday) morning, from the residence of her parents, No. 754 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

Fisher.—In this City, on Thursday, June 17, of dropsy, Renelcha, wife of Thomas C. Fisher, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 31 2d-st. Her remains will be taken to Smithtown, L. I., for interment.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Simms.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 17, of a severe and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Charles Simms, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 364, I. O. of F., with the Order in general, also, the members of Washington Gray Troop, are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the 16th st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av.

Dellinger.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 16, James A. Dellinger.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Perry-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Kernaghan.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 16, James M. Kernaghan, of Orange County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 290 Henry, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Pennoyer.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, James H. Pennoyer, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family and members of the Police in New-York are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother, No. 43 Concord-st.

Diggles.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 16, Wm. Diggles, of Manchester, England, aged 33 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 325 Myrtle-av., near Steuben-st.

Scott.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, June 17, Mr. Scott, aged 66 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, June 19, from St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

McAuley.—At Newburg, on Thursday, June 17, Elizabeth, daughter of Abby Jane and the late Chas. McAuley, formerly of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon. Carriages will be waiting the arrival of the steamboat *Metamora*, foot of Jay-st., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Rogers.—At St. Croix, West Indies, on Sunday, May 16, David Rogers, formerly a resident of this City.

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Illustrated by Fourteen Engravings.
THE WINE-CUP.
CARACAS.
Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
NELLY'S SLIPPER.
THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.
MODERN SAMARITANS.
ARCHIBALD BLOSSOM, BACHELOR.
FRUITION.
EXPLORATIONS OF THE AMOOR RIVER. By Perry M'D. Collins.
MY VISITATION.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Thackeray.
Illustrations—Preaching and Practise—A Lady Sermon—Four Head-Pieces.
Chapter XXIX. Where it appears that Harry was not so black as he had been painted.
Chapter XXX. Contains a letter to Virginia.
Chapter XXXI. The Bear and the Leader.
Chapter XXXII. In which a Family Coach is ordered.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
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CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
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English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lacecurtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

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MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
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Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

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CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
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THE WAY OF LIFE MAY BE PROCURED FROM THE AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

ICE-PITCHERS AND WATER-COOLERS.
Besides the splendid and very useful Double Ice-Pitchers. I have a fine assortment of Japanned Water-Coolers, for stores, offices, banks, &c., at prices from $2 to $6. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
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THE WAY OF LIFE MAY BE HAD FOR FOUR CENTS ANYWHERE.

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COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
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CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ulcerated throats, spitting blood, chronic liver complaint, epilepsy or fits, nervousness and weakness cured.
I HAVE ARRANGED MY PRACTICE
To treat patients at a distance, by their remitting $3 and a letter giving their symptoms. Will forward medicine by Express. L. H. BONE, M. D., son and successor of old Dr. Christian Bone, office No. 284 Grand, near Eldridge-st., New-York City.
Mrs Mepplee cured of fits of 14 years' standing, residence corner of Sheriff and Delancey sts., New-York City.
Cured Mrs. Whyte of diseased lungs and raising blood. Mrs Whyte had severe spells of raising blood, often a pint at one time; residence No. 144 East 30th-st., New-York City.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1 000 prescriptions in these branches and the many useful arts, just published at $2 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen in a respectable private family; one as dressmaker or seamstress; has no objections to teach little ones or wait upon a lady; best City reference; would also go to the country for a few months. The other as children's nurse or to mind a baby; also understands chamberwork, washing and ironing; would have no objections to go in the country; good City reference given if required. Both can be seen for two days at No. 1 9th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman or gardener; understands his business perfectly in either capacity; his wife as competant chambermaid and laundress, cook, washer and ironer, or competent seamstress; will be found civil and obliging; best of reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer season, or to take the charge of a house for a family while in the country. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook, and do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or regular seamstress. Will do the work of a private family at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful, and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing and light chamberwork, or to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call for three days at No. 165 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Good City reference, if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Wages not so much an object as a good home. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 62 4th av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or washing and ironing and taking care of children. Can get the best of City reference in the same street. Call at the first house from 5th-av., in West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation in a genteel family, as cook; she understands her business perfectly. Good City reference; would like well to have charge of a house in the absence of the family for the Summer. Apply at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given; understands the baking of bread; will be willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., 1s. floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by a smart, hard-working girl. Her reference recommends her as being honest, obliging, efficient and industrious. She can be seen, until suited, at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SITUations; one as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; have good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 198 West 27th-st., till suited.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer, ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry; is accustomed to live in the country; wishes to go to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 28 James-st., corner of the New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes. Has no objection to the country. Can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 East 12th-st., third story, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, understands meat and poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and good cooking; wages $7. The other, aged 16, to mind a baby, sews neatly, is willing and neat; wages $3. Call at No. 215 East 23d st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family. Is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has the best City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Elizabeth-st., first floor, front room, between Broome and Spring-sts, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Repository, No. 892½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker, understands it in all its branches; is also an excellent laundress; has lived in the best of families in this City, and is highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid, in a private family; no objection to the country; is an excellent laundress, and has the highest recommendation from her former employers in the City. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner of Mott, in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also by a nice girl of 16, as nurse, &c. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; a young baby preferred; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call No. 116 East 16th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOman; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days, near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl 17 years of age, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 83 West 19th st., rear building, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs. Can give good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid, waiter or nurse, and to do plain sewing; two years' reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 80 Charlton-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework, by a respectable white girl; a smart colored girl also, wants a situation to do housework; they are well recommended, and can be seen until suited, at WALLACE'S office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small private family. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 377 East 10th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork, or take care of children, or do plain sewing, with the best of City reference, no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 178 Prospect st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook, who is a very competent person; has no objection to assist in the washing; wages $8 to $10 per month. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE COOK, by a Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chamberwork, or fine washing; understands her business. Good City reference. No objection to the country. To be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON—AN American—a situation as family seamstress, or nurse; understands doing up ladies' finery; would assist in chamberwork, if required. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 100 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant. Best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, by applying at No. 231 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 173 West 35th-st., near 8th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress, and to assist in chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 104 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and well recommended Welsh girl, to do general housework or chamberwork and washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; no objection to go to the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 71 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 68 West 18th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Good City reference Call at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, if required. Can be seen for two days, at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Has lived with some of the best families. Call at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 85 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for three days at her present place, No. 427 4th st.

GOVERNESS, OR COMPANION.—A YOUNG lady wishes to go to Europe, as governess, or companion. Address E. B., Box No. 134 Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, is a good cook and excellent baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, and would have no objection to go to the country; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for three days, at No. 234 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, SITUATIONS, IN this City or Brooklyn; 4 years' City reference from their last places; one as cook and to do the washing and ironing; does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid or regular waitress; will do the work of a private family, at $6 each. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands French, English and American cooking, and all kinds of made dishes; is able to take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 150 7th-av., near 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress or chambermaid, or fine washing and ironing, who is capable of doing either; no objection to going a short distance into the country; the best City reference can be given, at her present situation. Call at No. 21 Gramercy park, 20th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO respectable English Protestant girls; one as professed cook and the other as chambermaid; both to do the washing and ironing; they bring six years' reference from their last place; apply for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 322 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in some good family as seamstress or nurse to one or two grown children; can cut and fit; is a neat shirt maker. Has the best of references. Apply two days at No. 120 East 20th st, near 3d-av. A place to travel preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook, and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress; as seamstress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, or to assist at the washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a respectable private family. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference given. Call at 71 West 15th st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as washer and ironer, and good cook; can give good City reference from her last employer. Inquire of MRS. WHITE, No. 175 37th st., for Margaret McAvoy, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to go into the country for the Summer. Call at No. 49 Christopher st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can show good City reference. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 7th av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to take care of children or assist in housework; is willing to make herself useful. Call at, or address, No. 203 Mercer-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and help with the washing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by a highly respectable and well-recommended young colored woman as laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 141 West 15th st., this day and Thursday.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen at her present place for this week, No. 91 Lexington-av.

HELP WANTED

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN, WHO is familiar with the City, and not afraid of out door excercise this weather, can get good and profitable employment at the Diaphragm Filter Office. A diligent, faithful man, will have valuable stock put into his hands, without advances. Call upon ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 341 4th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AS SALESMAN who is well acquainted with the boot and shoe manufacturers in New-York City and vicinity. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 221 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE ART OF Wood Engraving. Nothing given the first year. Apply to HOLCOM A. DAVIS, No. 208 Broadway.

TWO HAT-CURLERS WANTED — BEtween this and the 1st of July. Address
E. MORRIS & CO., Philadelphia.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE REcemment arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. l'Etat du Missouri préféré ou le Mississippi. Salaire entre deux [illegible] cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations très satisfaisantes, ayant déjà enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 Times office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo. sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARDERS SAVE ONE HALF expense, a short distance inland, and visit where they desire, at the beautiful establishment formerly occupied by North Am. Phalanx. All its domestic, agricultural, dairy and other facilities for comfort and enjoyment are available. Hall, with music for recreation without charge. Shady play-grounds with lake; fine sea breeze; free from ague and mosquitoes, and very healthy generally. No bar or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Board $4 50 to $6, according to room and duration of visit. Accessible by Redbank and Keyport boats at various hours daily, and Amboy and Freehold Railroad from Philadelphia. References: R. R. MANNING, No. 64 Cortlandt st.; LAW & BOYD, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Broadway. Address or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx New-Jersey.

$240.—FULL 7-OCTAVE ROUND-CORnered rosewood piano forte for $240; the greatest bargain in the City; rich scolloped work all round; magnificently set in pearls horns of plenty, vines &c.; full overstrung bass, rich brilliant tone; celebrated City makers; two years' warrantee; is a perfect gem, without spot or blemish; new four months ago; cost $400. Apply at No. 678 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., from C A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Also, a rich parlor suite of rosewood furniture in crimson silk; 7 pieces—cost $150; price $140. Apply as above.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS. —One Bacon & Raven, one L. Gilbert, one Pethick & Girkin, and one Dieudonne & Bladel, (German silver) in rosewood cases, in good condition, and will be sold very low. Also, an elegant new piano, all round corners, carved legs and inlaid name board, (with two years' guarantee) at a great sacrifice. Agency of Jacob Chickering's pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES. — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on Liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. H. PELTON

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style,) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale, at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7½ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE STOCK OF A MANUfacturer declining business for sale, at less than wholesale prices, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave rosewood cases, very rich in tone and light elastic touch, fully warranted. Apply at the Piano Bazaar, No. 424 Broome st., a few doors east of Broadway, second floor.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte will be sold at a very great bargain, and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Warranted perfect in every respect and unequaled in tone. Apply to No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS GOHNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 125 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places in either city or country. He is a careful hand over horses and willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or taking charge of cattle and poultry. His wife is a good, thorough servant, fully understands housework, both having experience in this country; are fully satisfied that they will suit any person requiring their services. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR waiter, by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses is a good and careful driver; has no objection to the country. Can produce the best of City references. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman; one that perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City and country references. Address J. P., care of Mr. Kilkard, No. 129 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man, a Scotchman, in a private family; has got the highest recommendations from his former employers. No objection to the country, and is an excellent gardener. Call on or address D. T., No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business well; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 3 University place second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm, or to drive a horse and cart, or wagon, or attend a team; is well experienced in farming and in the care of horses for the last six years. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good and careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of reference given. Address R. C., No. 353 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener, and willing to make himself useful. The best of reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or to drive a horse and cart, or would work on a farm or assist in a garden; would be found willing and obliging in any way that the advertiser can get an honest living; can give good reference. Address P. B., Box No. 115, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN IN A SHOE or any other store; he has been 1½ years in a shoe store. Address E. H., Box No. 134, Times office.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union.) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, 7 miles from Saratoga Springs. For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.,
the Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

TEACHERS

TO TEACHERS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND well qualified teacher, capable of taking charge of a Select School, may secure a situation, with remunerating terms, by inquiring of J. D. LEE, Clerk of steamer Thomas Hunt, Pier No. 26 North River, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOVERNESS—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE charge and instruction of children, is desirous of accompanying a family to the country, as resident or daily governess to teach the English branches and French. Address G. S. Box No 102, Times office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City or Brooklyn. Salary not an object. Address P., Box No. 63, Williamsburg Post Office, L. I.

MR. M. MARSLE, TEACHER OF THE piano-forte, will give lessons in New-York and vicinity; also, in Rye. Terms $10 for twelve lessons. Address at Messrs CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL.
NOSTRAND HOUSE,
SANDS' POINT, (L. I.)

This hotel, first favorably made known to the public last year, will be opened for the season on the 20th inst. Its fine and healthy locality, directly on the "Point" which stretches into the Sound, the distance from the City, (25 miles,) facilities for going to and fro, all combined, make this one of the most desirable places for Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York. The steamer Croton leaves from the foot of Peck Slip every day at 4 o'clock P. M., and reaches the "Point" at 6—the hour of dining—returning, lands her passengers in this City at 9 A. M. Every effort will be made as heretofore to give to families every accommodation, and so satisfy the guests generally. This is one of the few places on the East River where there is no fever and ague, and where mosquitoes were never known. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor. D. K. FREEMAN, Superintendent. Letters may be addressed to Sands' Point, Manhasset Post Office, L. I.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.
J. G. WEAVER.

MOUNTAIN AIR, FRESH FRUIT,
PURE MILK.
EXPRESS TRAIN, COUNTRY BOARD.
Summer board in Morristown, in a private family, one hour and twenty-five minutes from the City by Express train. Inquire of WM. H. ROSSITER, Morristown.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD ON CITY ISLAND, 18 miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound. A few families can obtain large airy rooms, with good board, fine bathing and fishing. The steamboat Island City leaves Fulton Market slip daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHERS, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South st., or of the captain of the Island City.

BOARDING.—GOOD, PLAIN, GENTEEL BOARD offered at Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.; the location is healthy, elevated, surrounded by extensive grounds and beautiful scenery, situated on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, very near the depot; communication with the city twice a day; board $3 50 per week; washing extra. Address Mrs. W. A. BULL, Wilton Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WESTCHESter County, N. Y., for two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen in a private family; no boarders; house new, on the Sound near dépôt and steamboat; fine grounds, beautiful scenery; plenty of fishing and game, and healthy location. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No 82 Warren-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON.—THE SUBscriber has a large double house pleasantly located at Milton, Ulster County, New-York, about 3 minutes' walk from the landing. Steamboats stop twice a day each way, to and from New York. Parties wanting board and the comforts of a pleasant home, apply to
MRS. MUIR, Milton, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—WE ARE now having many calls for board in the different parts of the country, both near and at a distance. Those wishing boarders for the Summer months should apply immediately. Board seekers directed with full information gratuitously. SMITH & BOYD, Boarding Exchange, No. 346 Broadway.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders. is most desirably located having extensive grounds, commanding views and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FAMILIES AND INdividuals, in a pleasant, healthy location on the Harlem Railroad, three hours' ride from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. M. ALLERTON, No. 36 John-st. or address C. H. BELDING, Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE large farm mansion, near Glen Cove, is now in order for immediate reception of boarders. Families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat for the Summer months, will do well to make immediate application to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A FINE FARM mansion at New-Paltz, on the Hudson River; fine fruit, shade, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, or SMITH & BOYD, at the office of the Boarders' Exchange, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED ON the Hudson, near Sing Sing, in a situation unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and healthfulness. The house is large, and furnished with baths. Accommodation for horses and carriages. Address or apply to J. ARCHER ticket-master, Sing Sing Station.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—The proprietor will open the above house on the 20th inst., for the reception of guests. A few desirable rooms are yet disengaged. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in a private family at Danbury, Conn. For particulars address WM. M. C., Box 19, Post-Office, Danbury.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A six-horse power oscillating engine; has been in use about two months; with boiler, pipes, and safety-valve complete. Price $350; cost $600. Apply to C. & J BUSSELL, Nos. 17 and 19 Hammersley-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WIDOW, who has four children, would like to give two beautiful girls one of four and another of two years, to some respectable family who would treat them as their own. Call at No. 53 Suffolk-st. MRS. BURHAFF.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing near Washington-square, having more room than they require, would take a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen to board, with all the comforts of a home; house has all the modern improvements, and very pleasantly situated. Address T. B., Box No. 2,447 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let with full or partial board to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome-st.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN the most healthy part of Harlem, wishes to take one or two small children to board, where they will receive all the comforts of a home. Good references given and required. Address A. F., care of C. A. Decker, No. 12 James-slip.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with cool pleasant rooms by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms very moderate. Five minutes walk from Wall or Fulton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms to let, with or without partial board, in a private family; suitable for a middle aged gentleman; private table if desired; references given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be pleasantly situated in a small private family for board, by applying to No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two young men; also, two young ladies. Inquire at No. 144 Orchard-st., corner of Rivington.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single ladies can be accommodated with a room with breakfast and tea, by a small family, at 192 6th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET WITH or without partial board, at No. 167 East 21st-st., in a quiet Christian family.

BOARDING.—A LADY CAN BE ACCOMMODAted with Board. Apply at No 463 Broome-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, parlor and bedroom, connected, in a private family. The location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. The most respectable references required. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and dinner on Sunday. The location is pleasant, and but from five to ten minutes' walk from three ferries. Apply at No. 94 Carroll-st., two doors from Henry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BOARD, PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, and in a small family, can be obtained in the vicinity of Fort Green and Fulton-av. References exchanged. Address W., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and a delightful situation, convenient to Wall-st. Ferry, by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with partial board at No. 73 State-st., very convenient to Atlantic or Wall-st. ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Very pleasant Summer apartments for two or three persons between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A private family occupying a neat three-story house, in an agreeable and convenient location, desires to let the following rooms: the back parlor on the first floor, furnished as a bedroom; the occupant will virtually have the entire first floor, rent $6 per week; the front room on the third floor, $3 per week; and two hall bedrooms, $1 50 each per week. Breakfast if required. References exchanged. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, in a first-class private house, with all the modern improvements, in a very pleasant location; Sixth-av. cars pass the door; four rooms on the second floor, and one on the third, will be let separately or together; would let the extension parlor to a dentist or a doctor. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN. OR A GENtleman and wife, can procure a handsome back parlor, with board, in a delightful location near the Heights, and three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry or a suite of rooms on second floor, if preferred. Address L. W., Box No. 144, Times Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms, in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d av., corner 4th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with furnished rooms with all the modern improvements, and in a central location; stage route passing the door. Terms very low. Apply at No 27 Amity-st., near Greene-st., the second street west of Broadway.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen All attention given to cleanliness and comfort. Inquire at No. 113 Forsyth st. References required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MUSEUM HOTEL, No. 22 Ann st., New York. A coal yard in Bridge st., Brooklyn. A factory wharf, and several stores and dwellings in Newark, N. J.; also, a mansion, outhouses and six acres of land on Passaic River, (east bank,) within a few rods of the Turnpike Bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR-STORY HIGH basement and under cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUCKS, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE AND A HALF lots; grapes, fruit, and suitable for a genteel family; north side of 54th st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., New-York. Rent $200. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF NO. 199 EAST 23d st; four rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and two rooms on the third floor. Gas, bath, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of F. W. TOMKINS, New-York Observer office, No. 134 Nassau st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—THAT BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED two-story dwelling-house on High street, Newark, N. J., lately occupied by Mr. Anselm Fromaget, with about three acres of land attached. The garden is well stocked with fruit including several hundred grape vines. There is a fine well of water and cistern at the door. This property commands a view of Staten Island and the bay and New York City, and is one of the most healthy and desirable situations in the city; and being within a few minutes' walk of Chestnut-st. Depot, renders it a convenient residence for persons doing business in New York or Newark. Possession immediately. Rent $275 per annum. Apply to M. L. WARD & CO., No. 154 Market-st., Newark.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A SMALL family—comprising himself, wife and two children—wishes to rent part of a house with some respectable American family in a pleasant quiet street in Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Atlantic st. Ferry. Would prefer second floor, if conveniently arranged. Address G. G., Box No. 2 895 Post-Office, New York, with description of house, locality, price, &c. References exchanged.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING IN AN eligible location for manufacturing purposes. One with a boiler and engine preferred. Address BOS. Box No. 167, Times office.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.
Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other
MOWING MACHINES.
Dépôt in New-York.
SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT,
No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. MARY C. HANEY, formerly of Philadelphia by her daughter. Inquire at the Exchange Hotel, No. 316 Greenwich-st.
Mrs. A. GILBERT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW, or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories, with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 5 years; has just been painted and papered throughout; is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground, with 1,000 feet water front; variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out-houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 101 West 38th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late James Robinson, Esq., situated in Flatbush, L. I., west side of Flatbush-plank-road, about two miles from the terminus of Flatbush-avenue, next to the property formerly occupied by Mrs. Johnson, now the residence of Mr Fox, consisting of twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling, outhouses, &c. The place abounds in fruit has a fine apple orchard, and the whole of the ground is available for agricultural purposes. Inquire of E. D. BROWN, No. 153 Bowery, or CHRISTOPHER KEYES, No. 392 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS DWELling situated on the corner of South Orange-av. and Bergen-st., Newark N. J., with stable and 4 lots of ground. The house has 13 large rooms, with all the modern improvements. Also, one lot of ground in Orchard-st. 25x16 feet.

FOR SALE—A farm situated on the South Orange road, 1½ miles West of the Newark Court House, N. J., containing 35 acres, with cottage house and out-buildings in good order; plenty of fruit: well watered. Price $300 per acre.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—East Newark, N. J., about ½ mile from the dépôt, large house, containing ten finished rooms, also good carriage-house and stable, two full lots of ground. Price $4,500; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. H. HUNTER, No. 597 Grand-st., New-York, or of J. HALSEY, corner of South Orange-av. and Bergen st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the dépôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New-York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE pleasantly situated on the Boston Post Road, near Eastchester village, two miles from Mount Vernon station, New Haven Railroad, and 16 miles from the City Hall, consisting of about four city lots, with a neat cottage containing seven rooms, a good barn, with three stalls, a good rockaway wagon, boat, (good fishing) garden implements, &c. There is an abundance of cherries, currants, grapes, strawberries, &c. vegetable garden all made and water excellent. Price for the whole $1,600. Apply at 68 Merchants' Exchange, Wall and William sts.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—WITH IMMEdiate possession. A pleasant, retired and quiet country residence, within five minutes' walk of the station. Quantity of land, about two acres, with a good river-view. There is, besides fruit trees, a grove of forest trees covering half an acre, with the Andre Brook running through it, making a cool and delightful retreat in Summer. Price, $6,500, $2,000 cash; no incumbrance. Apply to S. N. THOMAS or C. LAMOREAUX, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE OF ground, situated in the village of Seymour, Conn., three minutes' walk from Railroad dépôt. The house contains seven rooms, and is in a good state of repair. There is an abundance of fruit on the place. Terms liberal. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. HUNTER, No. 597 Grand-st., New-York or of Mrs. CLARK, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, A PART OF a dwelling ready furnished, consisting of five large chambers, two parlors and kitchen; horse and carriage if necessary. Situated about two miles from Fairfield dépôt, in a pleasant part of the country. For further particulars, address Mrs. JOHN PHILIPS, Fairfield, Conn. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—FOR good City property: a double two story house, stable, &c., with about eight acres of land, pleasantly situated on Croton Lake. Good fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars inquire at No. 42 Greenwich-st., New-York, or of JAMES W. ROBINSON and W. J. WIXSON, at the Bank, Sing Sing.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, on the Sound; well arranged, ample accommodations, and finished in the best manner, adjoining the house recently completed and occupied by Geo. W. Warren, Esq. The location is convenient, and can be reached many times a day by steamboat or railroad, and in an hour's drive from the City. For particulars, inquire at No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., FOR THE Summer season or longer, if desired, the mansion house containing ten rooms, and kitchen attached, with the furniture in said house. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WRAY, No. 433 Broadway, or of DEBORAH SAIRS, the proprietor, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage house or without, a dwelling of 12 rooms, with nearly ¾ acre of ground, laid out with shrubbery, &c. five minutes' ride from dépôt. Inquire of WM. P. LYON & SON, No. 25 Beekman-st., or CHAS. H. LYON, Tarrytown.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FOUR MILES from New-York, three genteel houses; rents from $150 to $380; communication by steamboat or stage. Apply to G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk from steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, well furnished, gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. Will be rented for six months with, or twelve months without furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 Gold-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, on the Sound; well arranged ample accommodations and finished in the best manner. The location is convenient, and can be reached many times a day by steamboat or Railroad, and in an hour's drive from the City. For particulars inquire at No. 13 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT FLUSHING, L. I.—Furnished or unfurnished; very pleasantly situate, near the Railroad Dépôt. Apply to JACOB H. WHITSON, Main-st., or JOSEPH WILLETS, No. 113 Water st. New-York.

TO LET—A PLEASANT HOUSE AND GARDEN, on the Terrace at New Brighton, S. I.—furnished or not. Garden planted. Possession now. Also, one at Yonkers. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., and Wall-st., Ferry, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO BUY—A COUNTRY PLACE, with a few acres of land, in New-Jersey, near New-York. It must be healthy, having shade and fruit trees, with a pretty prospect; a water view preferred; immediate possession not indispensable. Address X. L., Box No. 555 New-York Post Office giving owner's name and location, with a general description and price.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM TO BE ALMOST GIVEN AWAY—At Spring Mountain, Tiverton Township, Coshocton County, Ohio, 1,240 acres; 200 acres under cultivation, 650 acres fenced; good supply of timber for the farm, five springs and streams, good place for mills, two dwellings one 60 by 60, stone barn, 40 by 60, 12 acres apple orchard in bearing; location healthy and pleasant; schools, stores churches, mills villages, a convenient canal 6 miles; railroad stations 14 and 20 miles. Price $11,500. Terms very easy; or it will be divided into 3 or 10 farms at $12 per acre. It is worth $20 per acre this day, and will rise in value. $6,000 in good merchandise suitable for a country store will be taken in payment at wholesale cash price. 3,000 other farms cheap. 900,000 acres of land, mills, water-power, village and city property for sale and exchange. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, Agent, No. 84 Fulton st., 8 to 8, at Oak Hall. Show this to persons wanting farms.]

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM Mamaroneck dépôt, New-York and New-Haven Railroad—the old homestead farm of Nathaniel Brown, Esq., deceased, containing 126 acres of fine land. (about 24 acres woodland) two good apple orchards, cherries, pears, and a large variety of small fruits. The dwelling is two story, frame 38 by 44, handsomely situated, well built and in good order. The barn, stables, carriage-house, &c., are large, convenient, and in good order. Apply to JAMES BAXTER, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey court.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A great bargain and on easy terms, convenient to New-York by railroad or steamboat, consisting of 180 acres of superior tillable and 20 acres of good timber lands, with a living stream of water bordering its whole length. The farm is now under corn oats and grass, all looking first rate. The improvements are modern, extensive and complete. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. VANSYCKEL, No. 90 Broad st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 47 ACRES, 30 miles from New-York, with grafted apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, &c., in abundance. Steamer to Nyack and stage to the door.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to G. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALF.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The block of ground between 147th and 148th sts., 11th and 12th avs., with the water-right belonging to it, being close to the station of the Hudson River Railroad, at 151st-st., covered with fine shade trees, and commanding one of the finest views of the river from any part of the island. It is equally well adapted for a gentleman's residence or an investment. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply to FIELD BROS., No. 50 Exchange-place, basement.

VERY DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—For sale, a large and splendid plot of land, four blocks, bounded by 10th av., Broadway and 188th to 190th st., overlooking High Bridge. The location unsurpassed for views; suitable for an institution or for building sites. Land under cultivation. For maps and terms, which are liberal, apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, 6th-av. and 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, Times Office.

FOR SALE—A PLOT CONTAINING OVER SEVEN lots, within thirty minutes' ride of Williamsburg Ferry; commands a view of the whole of this City; well adapted for a gardener; price $650; two-thirds on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. HULL, No. 113 Forsyth-st.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM FIFTY TO ONE hundred acres, between Mamaroneck and New-Haven. Part of it ought to be looping to the Sound, and well adapted for fine fruits and grape vines—free from fever and ague. Address, with particulars and cash price, FARMER, care of Pastor & Hardt, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON THIS AND FOLLOWING days, at the store No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., without reserve, the entire balance of the stock of Dry Goods late the property of G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., by order of the assignees, consisting of an assortment of merchandise suitable for Broadway purchasers. Sales commence daily 10 o'clock.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Large sale of all the elegant rosewood, satinwood, oak and mahogany furniture, ornaments, carpets, oil cloths, &c., contained in the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University place, THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver plated tea-sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair matresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, (Friday) June 18, all the furniture contained in house No. 86 West 11th st., consisting in part as follows: Splendid pearl inlaid piano-forte, full 7-octave; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered with satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do. corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm-chairs, oil paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Heavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, 20 pure curled-hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also, three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors; marble-top washstands, ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm-chairs, spring-seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM.
Solid oak extension table, walnut dining table, French China tea set, table cutlery, silver plated ware, such as spoons, forks, casters, ladles, dinner and tea plates, &c.; also, cane seat chairs, carpets, hall hat-stand, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery, No. 23 Nassau st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, being the property of gentlemen deceased, and sold by order of the Executors. In this beautiful collection will be found the works of Wm. Hart, A. D. Shattuck, Coleman, Boutelle, James Hart, Wm. M. Brown, Carter, Cafferty, Williamson, Tracy, G. S. Brown, Oddie, Lilly, Spencer, Lane, Carl du Jardin, Williamson, J. Meadows, Brewerster, Casilear, Raphael, Vickers, A. F. Bellows, Mrs. Dassell, Thorn, Brennan, Heald, Vandermar, Tryon, and others, artists of equal merit. Also, about 50 very old paintings on canvas and panel.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction on THIS DAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock, and continue until all the hotel furniture is sold contained in the building known as the Clermont Hotel, corner of College place and Murray st., consisting of mirrors, pianos, carpets, beds and bedding, bureaus, sofas, chairs, curtains, China and glass ware &c. &c. &c. The whole will include the furniture of more than 100 rooms. Sale positive, rain or shine. Deposits required from all purchasers not known to the auctioneer. Catalogues ready on Thursday morning. Can be had at the hotel corner College-place and Murray-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, June 19 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites, in brocatel; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany chairs, carved in hair-cloth; mahogany marble-top pier tables, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, oak extension dining-table, large gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, lounges and sofas, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, black walnut do., kitchen furniture &c. At 12 o'clock 15 Patent Philadelphia Refrigerators, in good order.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway—FRIDAY, June 18, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, without reserve, 150 gross superior cutlery; 235 dozen pocket knives and scissors; 50 percussion caps; 1,400 feet coil chains; 75 dozen planters' hoes; 300 assorted planes; 115 dozen files, assorted; 50 packages and lots tacks, screws, waiters, wrenches, braces and bitts stew pans, &c.; 350 dozen hat, hair, shoe, stove, stencil, varnish and witewash brushes, sash tools, &c.; 100 boxes family soap, 150 dozen plated spoons, forks and knives, assorted; 20 dozen socket, corner and funner chisels, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 18, AT 4 o'clock P. M., at the Thirteenth street Presbyterian Church, Pew No. 118, to pay assessments on the same. By order of the Trustees.

FIREWORKS.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 64 John-st.
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES, wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $50 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.
City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.
Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

FIREWORKS — NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., only manufacturers of the Pure Dandelion Coffee, so useful in cases of general debility. Also, sole agents for Bohler's and Hummell's Philadelphia Essence of Coffee.

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.

DANDELION COFFEE.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New York. 260

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

VANILLA BEANS.—NEW CROP OF VERY SUperior quality, for sale by JAS. T. MAXWELL,
No. 86 William-st.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, } { J. S. CRONISE,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL, } { JOHN GELSTON.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,

No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER. } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS and MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,

Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

TEMPORARY LOAN FOR $200,000—FOR the prosecution of work necessary to be done at the Montezuma Marshes, and at Holley, on the Erie Canal, and at the Gasconade Rapids, on the Oswego Canal.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide the means for the enlargement and completion of the Canals of this State, specified in section three, article seven of the Constitution, for the fiscal year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857 hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of $200,000, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1860. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 1st day of July next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department May 28, 1858.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut Governor.
SANFORD E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Sec'y of State.
ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Att'y-General.

LOAN FOR $100,000, FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 24th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section two, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelop directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company, in New-York, or at the State Treasury as they may elect, at the time of receiving the certificates of said stock. Dated Comptroller's Office, May 27, 1858.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, }
ST. PAUL May 25, 1858. }

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858. }

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., }
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 58 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MARYSVILLE City and Yuba County Bonds. Coupons on the above Bonds for interest due 1st of July, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the American Exchange Bank, New York.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., of Marysville, Cal.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.
d25-lawtmF*

$5,000 WANTED FOR FIVE YEARS—ON eight lots on 62d-st., near the Park; also, $5,250 second mortgage for sale on six lots near 5th-av., and the Park bondsman unexceptionable; two years to run. Address C. H., Box No. 116, *Times* Office, for three days.

$30,000.—WANTED—THE ABOVE AMOUNT in an established manufacturing business of an incorporated Company. If desirable, the office of treasurer of the Company might also be had. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LEND ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, from $2,000 to $50,000, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to
S S. BROAD, No. 13 Wall-st.

$3,000 LOAN WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage on 10 lots of ground and a good dwelling and carriage house, valued at $8,500. The security and bondsmen good. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—GREAT WESTERN, ORIENT and Mercantile Scrip of 1858 wanted by WM C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY. APply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Illinois Central Rights of 1861, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

FINANCIAL.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.
The present debt of the city is $3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of 4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to 33,623,564
More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.
The population of the city is 70,000
Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash, Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July, next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18 Wall st., June 17, 1858.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
This Company having withdrawn from the Associated Insurance Companies, is prepared to receive applications for Fire and Inland Navigation Risks on the most favorable terms.

Dealers are notified that the scrip issued for the last four years, amounting to 105½ per cent., is ready for delivery, and interest annually on the same is payable in cash on demand. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 110 Broadway.
Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent., to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

BANK NOTICES

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."
EDMUND A. BRUSH, }
HENRY LEDYARD, }
SHUBAEL CONANT } Commissioners.
ALEXANDER D. FRASER, }
WILLIAM R. NOYES. }

SEALED PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, (NOON,) for the mason work and carpenter work necessary for the erection and completion of a new Primary School house on the site now occupied by Primary School, No. 49, in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," and "Proposals for carpenter work," respectively, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, } School Officers
JOHN KENNARD } of the
WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } IXth Ward.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received until the 22d June, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Harlem River, caused by McComb's Dam. The plans and specifications of the mode of doing the work may be seen at McComb's Dam after the 14th instant.

All proposals must be in writing, stating the price for the whole work, and specifying the time within which it will be done. They are to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to EDWARD H. TRACY, Engineer, and left at the office of R. F. CARMAN, Esq., No. 1,088 Broadway, New-York.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposition which they may deem not for the interest of the Counties of New York and Westchester to accept.

By order of the Commissioners for removing Obstructions from Harlem River and building a free bridge over the same. EDWARD H. TRACY.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

TO PAINTERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPerly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, for painting the interior of Ward Schools Nos. 23 and 24 in the VIth Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Mr. A. Macrey, Superintendent No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be separate for the painting of each School, and accompanied with the name of one responsible person, as surety, in each case. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on behalf
THOMAS WHITE } of School Officers of
WILLIAM CANTWELL, } the VIth Ward.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."
DANIEL SLOTE, }
GEO. H. CLARK, } Committee.
JACOB RAYNOR, }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, 19th June inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for Painting Ward School No. 40, in said Ward, in accordance with specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. NEILSON, in behalf of the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES are wanted to complete a file: Numbers 3, 71, 81, 134, 178, 159, 198, 212, 235, 263, 271, 301, 320, 340, 431, 463, 474, 553, 716, 781, 868, 845, 946, 1007, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1027, 1057, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1128, 1146, 1148, 1158, 1164, 1176, 1214, 1219, 1225, 1228, 1240, 1289, 1492, 1511, 1527, 1533, 1544, 1560, 1676, 1676, 1682, 1700, 1793, 1919. Ten cents a copy will be paid for the whole or five cents a copy for any part of the above. Apply, or address FILE, at the *Times* office, Box No. 190.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. June 19	WEDNESDAY ...... July 7
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY ...... July 21

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL ...... July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT ... Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 24.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, June 26. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight reduced to SIX CENTS per foot. NOTICE.—The NASHVILLE will commence receiving freight on Monday. The steamship MARION, Capt. WM. FOSTER, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The 'Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

CHANGE OF HOUR—COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.—For Bridgeport. Fare 50 cents. Arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Boston Railroads. The new and superior steamer BRIDGEPORT, Captain WEEKS, will leave from Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. Dinner on board. Freight taken at low rates. For further information, inquire at No 105 Beekman-st.,
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer
ALICE PRICE,
JOHN BORDAN Commander,
will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, June 18, 7½ A. M.	Friday, June 18, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, June 19, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 19, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, June 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, June 20, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 22, 2½ P. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Long Branch direct.
Stages for Squam and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7. New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving New-York at 8 A. M., foot of Murray-st., and Keyport at 4 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point, Freehold and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Sup't.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily from the 12th instant, leaving West 16th-st. (Amos st.) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 2, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FERRY.—A number of persons residing in the upper part of the City, having requested that a second boat should be put upon this ferry, the owners are willing to try the experiment in hope of increasing the travel, and will accordingly run the 2d boat on and after Sunday, the 13th inst., from 1½ o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—A FINE stock of new and second-hand tables at prices from $25 up to $250 and $275; marble beds; everything complete. Call and examine. Trimmings for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and at 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., &c. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

TRAVELERS FOR THE WEST, SOUTH, North and East should procure APPLETON'S GUIDE. It contains through routes, illustrated with maps, a large General Map, a Time Indicator and late Time Tables, &c. Price 25c. For sale by booksellers, news agents, and boys in the cars all over the United States. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a foreign and domestic fruit, wine and liquor store, situated on one of the best thoroughfares on the west side of the City, neatly fitted up, well stocked, and doing a good business; an excellent opportunity for any person going into the business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. H. STREET, No. 81 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a person with a small capital, in an old and popular establishment, doing a good business, situated about 90 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River. Owner wishes to retire on account of ill-health. Address N. T. CURTIS, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE—TO A CASH CUStomer—the stock and fixtures of a good grocery; has been occupied by the present proprietor for 12 years, and sold on account of going in the country. Rent very cheap. Apply at No. 120 Canal st.

RARE CHANCE FOR THE PURCHASE of a long-established manufacturing business, secured by letters patent and yielding 100 per cent. profit per annum. Inquire of LE ZENY & STEVENS, Room No. 40, Trinity Buildings.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No 21 East Broadway, New-York.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—TO ENERgetic business men, with a small capital this is a rare chance. Apply to GREELY & BROTHER, No. 44 Nassau-st., fourth floor.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good will of an old established Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store, established in 1836. For sale cheap. Apply at No. 205 South-st.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY for sale. The leading one in a large city. Valued at about $5,000. To a satisfactory purchaser the terms would be made easy. Address Box No. 2,200, P. O.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEkeeping, will offer for three days only, their elegant household furniture of every description, at private sale. Splendid rosewood parlor suites in French brocatel, velvet, and haircloth; one elegantly carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, solid pearl keys used only three months; carpets, oil paintings, beds, bedding, &c. No. 210 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARranted superior to any article of the kind in use. Also, First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., }
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

TO COAL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let, 12 or more lots of ground on a bulkhead, (with no street intervening between said lots and the water) so that material of any kind can be landed without cartage: situated foot of 27th and 28th-sts., North River. Apply to WM. H. RIBLET, at the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., or GEO. COLYER, No. 48 10th-av.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; LEAVENWORTH, New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c., of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which cepavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 451 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No. 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGER, Executor, and MARY E. RAY, Executrix of, &c., of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, against JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, John A. Machado, George L. Sney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward K. Alburtis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company and Theobald C. Jung.—Summons.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint if said copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The complaint will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1858. BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-street, New-York.
To the parties defendants.
ap30-law10wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS JACKSON against FREDERICA C. GOSSLING and FREDERIC GOSSLING, Thomas B. Leggett, William Partridge, Alfred H. Partridge, Abraham Gutman, John Knoop and Warner Knoop, Frederick A. Holley, George W. Preuss, Nerieda W. Carpenter, William E. Miligan, Anthony R. Dyett, Cornelius Murphy, William Kuntze, John E. Van Winkle, Cyrus Holt, Amasa I. Foster.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 13, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of May, 1858.
A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my14-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RUDOLPHUS E. MAHN and MANUEL M. MUNOZ, composing the firm of Mahn & Munoz, against RAMON FORNELLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 74 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1858. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint above-named was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1858.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
my28-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, }
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,
mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 30 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 21st inst., at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers st., (basement,) to consider the following Assessment lists, viz: Regulating, grading and flagging curb and gutter in 6th av., between 54th and 59th-sts.; sewer in 42d-st., from near 6th-av. to 8th-av.; sewer in 13th-st., from University-place to and through Broadway to 12th-st.; paving Lexington-av. with block pavement, from 34th to 42d-sts. Owners of property, assessed for any of the above improvements, are particularly notified to appear before the Committee.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee
THOS McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of leasing, at public auction, the slip between Piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
All parties interested are requested to attend.
MICHAEL MURRAY, }
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } Committee.
E. H. REED, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Taxes of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before said Committee are hereby notified to appear.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
WILLIAM TUCKER, } on
J. J. BRADLEY, } Taxes.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT.—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

LIGHTNING-RODS, INSULATORS, POINTS, COUPLINGS, &c., of every description, and a free license under Otis' Patent.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 455 Broadway.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY OUR CLERK, ON HIS WAY TO THE Bank, a check on the Philipsburg Bank, at Philipsburg, N. J., for $325, drawn by Moses Farrow, to the order of Hall & Blauvelt, and indorsed by them. The payment of the same having been stopped, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to the owners.
HALL & BLAUVELT, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sea and Ship News.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIPS HERMANN AND WASHINGTON.

The United States mail steamships *Hermann* and *Washington*, owned by the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, were sold yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, at auction, at 1 o'clock, by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER. These steamers have heretofore been employed in the United States mail service between New-York, Southampton and Bremen. They were built nearly ten years ago, of the best materials in every department, under the inspection of a United States Navy officer, at a cost of about $500,000 a-piece. They are about 2,400 tons burden, the *Washington* being 230 feet in length, 39 feet beam, and 31 feet depth of hold, and the *Hermann* 240, 40 and 31 feet. Each vessel is fitted with two marine side-lever engines, cylinders of 72 inch and 10-feet stroke, boilers, &c., all in complete order, and is furnished with coal-bunkers capable of stowing 1,000 tons of coal, leaving freight room for about 550 tons measurement. There are good passenger accommodations for 300 passengers in each ship. The terms of the sale were ten per cent. down, forty per cent. on delivery, and the remainder in approved notes, with interest, payable ninety days from date. The bids were not very animated. The first was $30,000, which ran up to $46,000. The purchaser was Captain WILLIAM TYSON, No. 53 West-street. The furniture, tackle, standing and running gear, anchors, chains and cables, cabin furniture, bedding, table-service, glass-ware, crockery, mirrors, &c., were sold with the vessels.

The sale of these steamers, it is rumored, has reference to an attempt which is about to be made to open the Nicaragua route to California, under the auspices of the Yrissari treaty.

THE FOG.—The fog in the bays and Long Island Sound yesterday morning was very dense, with a light air of wind from the eastward. The steamers *Plymouth Rock*, *Commonwealth* and *Metropolis* did not arrive at the City until 11½ A. M.

COLLISION.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown sloop, when opposite Pier No. 1, North River, ran down and capsized a sail boat containing two men. The men were rescued by RICHARD WELSH, of the Harbor Police, Boat No. 1.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN AND MATE AT WOOSUNG BY CHINESE—HEAVY ROBBERY.—The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of May 29 has the following:

"From Shanghae we have another instance of the imprudence of employing Chinese as the crew of an English vessel. The well-known country-brig *Gallant* was lying below Woosung on the night of the 30th ultimo, waiting for daylight to proceed to sea on a voyage to Siam. But one Lascar was on deck, when a boat came alongside filled with Chinese. These were warned by the Lascar to keep off; and they would have been kept off, no doubt, but for the treachery of the carpenter, who, coming aft when he heard his comrades in the boat arrive, with a blow of his axe felled the poor man to the deck. Hearing the noise, the Captain and mate both rushed from the cabin, and would appear to have been struck down instantly by the same murderous hand; for when discovered they were both dead in front of the door. This effected, the wretches proceeded deliberately to batten the European and Lascar portions of the crew under hatches, and then to plunder. The work finished they pushed off in one of the ship's boats, taking with them some $18,000 in specie, and all the valuables they could lay their hands on. Having liberated themselves the crew lost no time in getting the brig under weigh, and dropping down to the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, at no great distance. Next day H. M. gun-boat *Slaney*, with two of the crew of the *Gallant*, proceeded on a cruise after the Chinese portion of the *Gallant's* crew, viz., the carpenter and six Canton men, who, it appears with a blindness which can hardly be accounted for, did not get very far away with their booty. Capt. MOORE, the murdered master of the *Gallant*, was well known in these waters. The Lascar, it should be stated, only lived a few hours after furnishing the principal particulars here recounted.

COLLISION.—The steamer *Plymouth Rock*, of the Stonington line, while coming through the Sound, in the fog, on Wednesday evening, came in collision with the steamer *Granite State*, of the New-Haven line, carrying away a portion of her bulwarks. The *Plymouth Rock* had cutwater started.

Cases of Disease from Swill Milk.

The very general interest manifested in the subject, indicates this as a fit opportunity to place on record the following cases of disease directly traceable to the use of swill milk. I am personally responsible for the perfect correctness of the statements found below, and though, for very obvious reasons, the names of the parties are withheld, the public are assured of their high social and intellectual position. That swill milk is unhealthy is the general opinion, but I am not aware that any *cases* have been published so fully *proving the fact* as do these found below.

A gentleman residing in the upper part of the City, well understanding the bad results sure to follow the use of such milk as Dr. REED's chemical analysis found so highly nutritious, took great pains to secure for himself and family the best country milk to be obtained. To this end he took the trouble of visiting the farm where the cows were kept which furnished the milk for his children, and satisfied himself of the honesty and good faith of the dairyman.

The family used the milk from this farm for some time, were every way satisfied with it, and remained quite well.

Suddenly the character of the milk changed. The children became sick and the father also. Complaint was made to the man who brought the milk to the house, and for a short time the milk improved, with a corresponding change in the health of the family. Presently, however, the milk became bad again, and the family again became ill. The bad milk was received at the house in spite of numerous efforts to improve it, for about three months. During this period the children were constantly ailing, and the one who used most of it, a fine boy at that time, cutting his second set of teeth, was the greatest sufferer. His ruined teeth are at this day witnesses of the unwholesomeness of the milk which formed the greater part of his diet. During this time, also, the father who used the milk largely, was afflicted with a large *carbuncle* which came near causing his death. The member of the family, who, not liking the milk, used the least, was through this period least indisposed. At last, thoroughly convinced the milk was the cause of his own and his family's illness, the gentleman went seriously to work to find out the real state of affairs, and after a short time it was discovered that the milk carrier, though furnished with country milk by his employer, had, for the last three months, sold it early in the mornings, *exchanging it for swill-fed milk, and keeping the difference in the prices for his own private purposes.* Of course the carrier was discharged, the pure country milk again brought to the house, and the sick family slowly regained its health. The boy's teeth, however, are completely ruined. That the illnesses above mentioned were positively owing to swill-milk, there can be no possible doubt. United to the fact that the circumstances of the family are such as place it far above the ordinary dietetic sources of disease, we have the corroborating fact, that the disease ceased when the country milk was again furnished in place of the swill.

I have been led to publish these facts because the chain of proof is so strong and uninterrupted as to leave no doubt on the mind of the reader.

It is the decided opinion of those who know most on the subject, and whose professional duties bring them into relations with many sick children, that more than one-half of the infants, and very young, who die every Summer in this City with cholera infantum and kindred diseases, are poisoned by this abominable fluid; and if there is any possible way of stopping the sale of swill-milk, it is to be hoped means will be taken immediately.

ROGER G. PERKINS, M. D.

A FAITHLESS TURK AND A DETERMINED WOMAN.—For some days past, a woman has called daily at the Police head-quarters, in Broome-street, and very anxiously inquired after a Turk, who, she says, was to meet her in this City. She says that he was to come from New-Orleans and meet her here—she having come from Boston—and that they were to go to Turkey together. She says further that she has ascertained positively that he arrived in this City by the steamer *Philadelphia*. She thinks that he has been entrapped by some woman, but says that she will learn him better than to back out of an engagement with her. To secure the possession of her faithless Turk the woman has had a placard printed. After describing the missing man, the card winds up as follows: "Dressed in full Turkish costume, supposed to be insane. Arrest him and take him to the office of the Deputy Superintendent, corner of Broome and Elm streets."

Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., the Chairman, Gen. NYE, presiding.

A communication was read from William Curtis Noyes, Esq., declining to give his opinion with regard to the use of steam on Fourth-avenue, because he was the counsel of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

The legal opinion of D. D. Field, Esq., that the ordinance forbidding the running of steam-engines on Forsyth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, was valid, and that it was the right and duty of the Board to enforce it, was read.

Mayor TIEMANN moved that a copy of this opinion be forwarded to the Harlem Railroad Company.

Gen. NYE thought the General Superintendent should be directed to enforce the ordinance.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the General Superintendent be directed to do so. Carried.

The Committee on General Discipline reported with regard to several small charges preferred against officers. Most of the complaints were dismissed. It was ordered that Officer Swain Lindsay, of the Thirteenth Precinct, should be reprimanded by the Deputy Superintendent for preferring a charge in an underhanded way against Capt. Currie, of the same Precinct.

The Board then went into secret session.

Commissioners of Excise.

The Commissioners of Excise met in the City Hall Thursday, Messrs. HOLMES and HASKETT being present. They adopted an ordinance to the following effect, which was forwarded to the President of the Board of Aldermen for presentation to the Common Council:

An ordinance in relation to the payment of fees in actions to be brought by the Board of Commissioners of Excise for the City and County of New-York. Be it ordained, &c.,

SEC. 1. The Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, and the Clerks of the several District Courts in the City of New-York, are hereby authorized and directed to permit the Board of Commissioners of Excise of the City and County of New-York to institute and prosecute to judgment in the said several Courts actions with costs against such parties as the said Board shall see fit, for the purpose of recovering penalties for violation of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an "Act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," &c., &c., without paying or being required to pay in advance any fee therefor; and the said Clerks are hereby directed to tax the said fees in and on final judgment as a part thereof, and to be collected therewith.

SEC. 2. In no case shall said Board of Commissioners be individually or personally liable for the fees or costs in any such actions.

SEC. 3. This ordinance to take effect immediately.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF A JEWELRY STORE IN BOSTON BY A CLERK—ARREST OF THE CLERK IN THIS CITY, AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

About ten days ago, the jewelry store of Mr. Josiah Goodwin, No. 85 Washington-street, Boston, was robbed of some $1,500 worth of gold watches, diamond pins, and miscellaneous jewelry. The walls, counters and floor of the store were smeared apparently with blood, and a brief note was found from the clerk, stating that during the night burglars had broken into the store, severely beaten him, and after robbing the store had taken him away against his will. At the close of the note, he stated that in a most desperate encounter with the burglars, he had been so savagely beaten that he did not expect to recover from his injuries. Mr. Goodwin of course saw through the attempted deception, and took measures forthwith to find the absconded clerk, and if possible recover the stolen property. The clerk, whose real name is John McMahon, but who went by the name of George Wilson, was in the habit of sleeping in the store, in company with another clerk. The night on which the robbery was committed his companion slept away, and, availing himself of his comrade's absence, McMahon packed up the most valuable goods in the store, and decamped with them in his possession.

It was ascertained that he had taken the cars for New-York, and Officer Hutchins, of the Boston Police, at once came to this City in pursuit of the fugitive. Going to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, he made known the facts of the robbery, and Officers Dixon and Elder were deputed to assist him in a search for the missing clerk. Several days were spent in fruitless endeavor to find him, but not the slightest clue could be obtained of his whereabouts. The Boston Officer at length went home, leaving the case in the hands of the New-York Officers. An assiduous, but still fruitless, search was kept up by the latter, and they had about concluded that McMahon had not been in the City at all, and that they had been on the wrong scent entirely. Meantime, a daguerreotype of Wilson was all that the officers had to assist them in their search. About 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Officer Dixon fortunately spotted the object of his search in Leonard-street, near Baxter, in company with a large mulatto. The officer at once arrested Wilson, but the mulatto dodged down an alley-way and escaped.

Young McMahon—he is only sixteen years old—stoutly denied that he was the person the officer was looking for, and insisted on being allowed to proceed on his own business. He stated that he was an entry-clerk in a store down town, and had been sent on an important errand, and wished to hurry back to the store. The officer looked at the daguerreotype, and then at his prisoner, and despite the change of clothing and attempted change in the expression of countenance, soon felt assured that he had not mistaken his customer. He very mildly, but in a tone the emphasis of which could not well be misunderstood, told the pretended entry clerk that he would have to accompany him to the Station-house. The prisoner reluctantly went with the officer. On the way to the Station-house, having discovered that no lying subterfuges would avail him, he frankly confessed the robbery charged upon him, and offered the officer the bulk of his plunder if he would let him off, which proposition was not accepted.

On searching the prisoner, only a few articles of jewelry were found. After a while, he told the officers where his valise was, and the disposition he had made of a portion of his booty. The valise was at a corner grocery store in West-street, and most of the stolen articles were still in it, the rest having been sold and pawned. The sold and pawned articles were, however, after considerable trouble, all recovered. Last evening the prisoner was taken back to Boston. He was born in this City, and his father, who is now dead, formerly kept a hotel here, and was quite a prominent politician. A little over two years ago the accused enlisted in the United States Army, and was quartered among the recruits on Governor's Island. His military ardor having cooled down, he deserted, and to avoid being arrested, changed his name to that of Wilson. He is a handsome, bright youth, with a very modest and innocent expression of countenance. He bitterly regrets having yielded to the temptation through which he is placed in his present position.

GARROTING AND ROBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.—At a late hour Wednesday night Wm. Stirling, of Fishkill, strolled into an oyster-saloon in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue. He had been cultivating his taste for New-York liquors rather freely, and the effect was to make him unduly social and throw him off from his proper balance. Two sharpers, thinking he would be an easy prey, soon joined in conversation with him, and in a few minutes asked the loan of $10. Sterling handed over the amount, saying that as he had over a $100 more in his wallet, he could easily spare it. The two men directly invited him to go into a private box and take another stew and drinks around at their expense, which invitation Stirling accepted. After they had seated themselves, Stirling alleges that the two men seized him by the throat, took his money ($110) from his pocket and then fled. No person was present but a boy, who, with himself, immediately ran after the fellows. The Twentieth Ward Police, seeing the culprits running, gave chase and captured them. But $10 of the money was found. The prisoners, both young men, who gave their names as James Fry and Jas. Coyle, were yesterday taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

BURGLARY BY A CLERK.—Wm. Brown, a young German, 19 years of age, for the last eighteen months a clerk in the employ of Henry Rakon, who keeps a cigar saloon at No. 127 Canal-street, was found at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning in the store of his employer busily engaged in packing cigars in two barrels for removal. Officer Frazier, of the Tenth Precinct, saw a light in the store, and concluding there must be something wrong going on, entered the store. The accused had packed away 8,000 cigars when discovered. He had entered the store by means of a duplicate key. He was taken before Justice Brennan and committed to answer a charge of burglary.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Samuel Mildreem, residing at No. 52 Sullivan-street, was passing, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the corner of Hudson and Jay streets, a person suddenly darted up behind him, knocked him down, and snatching his watch from his pocket, ran away. Mildreem started after him, crying "stop thief." Officer Rurger, of the Fifth Ward, hearing the cry, gave chase after the fellow, and after a severe run of several blocks, captured him. The culprit proved to be a noted thief, named Peter Connolly, *alias* Peter Collins. He threw the watch away during his flight. Justice Welsh, of the Lower Police Court, before whom he was taken, locked him up for trial.

THE INJURED POLICEMAN.—Officer Weith, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who was so dangerously injured by John Sullivan, whom he was attempting to arrest while disturbing the Sunday School pic-nic at Jones' Woods, was somewhat improved yesterday morning, and some hope is entertained of his recovery. Sullivan has been identified as having been engaged in a highway robbery in the Eighteenth Ward a few days since.

BURGLARY IN SOUTH-STREET.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, officers Walch and Templeton detected two burglars just as they were coming out of the liquor and cigar store No. 187 South street. They dropped their booty, a quantity of cigars, and attempted to escape, but were captured. The prisoners were taken before a Police magistrate and committed for examination.

Mayor's Office.

Mr. Justice CONNOLLY appeared before the Commissioners of Health on Thursday, and made an explanation in reference to the discharge of the parties brought before him by Sergeant LYNCH, of the Harbor Police, charged with invading the quarantine grounds. He stated that some of the parties were on a fishing excursion, and the quarantine being the nearest ground they made for it, but with no intention of violating the law. Another party had lost a boat, and learning that it had been secured at quarantine he went there to obtain it. These explanations were held satisfactory, and the Commissioners held that Justice CONNOLLY was not to be blamed for discharging the accused.

Thirteen arrests were made and entered in the register of the Mayor's Squad, on Thursday. They consisted entirely of cases of violation of the City ordinances. The arrested parties, severally, were fined from $2 to $4. Great activity prevails in this Department. From the 7th to the 17th of this month, 233 hackney coaches have been licensed, and 82 special or stable coaches.

CAMPHENE LAMP EXPLOSION—A DOUBLE ACCIDENT.—Mary Clark, a seamstress boarding at No. 37 Columbia-street, was shockingly burned on Wednesday evening by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The cries of the burnt woman were heard for two or three blocks. At No. 40 in the same street, Marcellus Arthur, a boy six years of age, while looking out of the second-story window to see what the matter was, accidently lost his balance and fell head foremost to the pavement, fracturing his skull so that his life is despaired of. The injured woman and the boy were both removed to the City Hospital.

The Matter of William Kennedy and his Wife.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I deem it incumbent upon me, as an act of justice to my wife's parents, and to remove any false impression that may have gone abroad by the report of the proceedings before Judge SUTHERLAND, which appeared in your paper of the 16th inst., to state, that previous to the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, they desired that I would give them time to make inquiries relative to my character before I took their daughter away from her home, and if said inquiries should be satisfactory to them, they would place no obstacle in the way of our future happiness. At the time I consented to this very reasonable proposition, but soon after, while laboring under great excitement, caused, in a great measure, by paying too much attention to the advice of *over-anxious friends*, who were fearful that this was only a *ruse* on the part of the parents to gain time in order to send their daughter away I hastened to my lawyer's office and ordered proceedings to be commenced forthwith. This hasty act on my part I sincerely regret, as I afterwards learned that my wife was not restrained of her liberty by her parents, but, on the contrary, was treated by them with marked consideration. In conclusion, I would state that the matter has been amicably settled.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

☞ At the Westchester House, on Wednesday evening, GEORGE W. MORTON, Esq., City Inspector, presented a splendid gold watch to Mr. JOHN D. MACGREGOR, Assistant Corporation Attorney. Among the parties present, were Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, (fresh from his labors on the CANGEMI case,) WM. BOARDMAN, Esq., Capt. W. W. LYON, and Hon. JOHN ANDERSON. The presentation was made as a token of esteem from Mr. MACGREGOR's numerous friends. The motto on the watch was, *Per castra ad astra.*

[Advertisement.]

THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER.—This pleasing and thrilling drama, which admiring crowds so warmly applaud now, each evening, at Barnum's Museum, is admitted to be incomparably interesting, as well as profoundly patriotic. It stirs the blood up to witness it. This afternoon BLANCHARD and his Dog repeat their performances at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HATS.—It is a fact that those Gentlemen who have once worn the Hats manufactured by KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, are unwilling thereafter to wear any other. There is something peculiar in these articles—an excellence which is at once appreciated, but cannot be described. Call at the Store and try one, and examine the large and varied stock of covering for the head, both for children and adults.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold at No. 80 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—Musical extravaganzas, pantomimes and comedies are the order of the day at Purdy's National Theatre, with Miss MARIA BARTON, Mr. H A. PERRY, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., &c. Tonight's bill lively and attractive. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photographs of the late General PERSIFOR F. SMITH, and also one of General HARNEY, are now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway,

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Patrick Lally for the Murder of George H. Simonson. The Verdict—Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

FOURTH DAY.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 17.

Before Hon. Selah B. Strong, Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

This case occupied the attention of the Court all day yesterday. Mr. Brady, in summing up for the defence, occupied the time until one o'clock. The summing up for the prosecution by Mr. Peckham, and the Judge's charge, occupied all of the afternoon session till 5 o'clock, when the Jury retired. At a few minutes past 7 o'clock the Jury came in and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree."

The prisoner will be sentenced this morning.

Brooklyn Items.

A SHOOTING MATCH.—Quite a little excitement was created on Middagh-street, near Henry, about 6 o'clock last evening, by a couple of men who amused themselves by shooting at each other. Fortunately, neither of them was injured. The names of the parties are JOHN COOPER VAIL and JOHN LAIDLOW. Mr. VAIL, it seems, has received some evidence of an improper intimacy existing between his wife and LAIDLOW, and, feeling that the law would not give him suitable redress, took the matter of punishment into his own hands. Having armed himself with a revolver duly loaded and capped, he went forth to find LAIDLOW. Meeting him on Middagh-street, he drew his revolver and commenced firing at him. LAIDLOW took to his heels and ran some distance, but, getting fatigued, he turned and fired a pistol at his pursuer. At this juncture, the Police arrested the proceedings by arresting both parties and committing them to the cells. VAIL fired two shots, and endeavored to fire several more, but fortunately the cap did not explode. The matter will be investigated to-day.

GROWTH OF A CHURCH.—The Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn has quite recently occupied its new and beautiful chapel, and has received a large accession to its numbers. A year ago, it consisted of about 50 or 60 families, while by the report of the Trustees, recently made, it appears that 40 families have been added the past year, most of them this Spring. The Sunday School, too, is in a very flourishing condition, and their new room is already inadequate for their accommodation. The Society belong to the "liberal school" of the Unitarians, and are very much attached to their pastor, Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW. Last Sunday morning he delivered an interesting address upon the doings of the Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches lately convened at Cincinnati, from which he had just returned.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.—PATRICK GALLAGHER, who killed HUGH KELLY, and who was convicted and sentenced to be executed, and in whose case a new trial has been ordered, is having a good time in the Kings County Jail. He has been appointed monitor of the corridor from which his cell opens, and exercises the powers of a Deputy, or Assistant Keeper, and of course has unrestrained range within his jurisdiction. GALLAGHER, being a powerful man, is able to keep those under his charge in proper restraint, and enjoys himself hugely in his new vocation.

JUDGE CULVER AND THE CHURCH.—Judge CULVER made application for a copy of the report of the Committee to the Church in his case, and it was refused. In this emergency Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, was applied to for relief, and the result was an order requiring Deacon WESTERVELT, of the First Baptist Church, to comply with the request, or to show cause why he should not.

BOY DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening a boy, named JOSEPH LACY, 7 years old, accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Adams street, and was drowned. The deceased was a son of JOHN LACY, blacksmith, on Front-street, near Pearl.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A boy named PRITCHARD, residing at the corner of Park-avenue and Cumberland-street, was run over by a hack, driven by FREDERICK LEE, yesterday, on Portland-avenue, and severely injured. LEE was arrested and held to await the result of the injuries.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few nights ago, Mrs. BRIDGET MCBIRNEY fell down a flight of stairs at her residence on Hicks, near Columbia-street. She died yesterday morning from the injuries received. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

A house of bad repute was broken up by Officers WADDY and WRIGHT, of the Fourth Precinct, Wednesday night, on Carll, near Willoughby-street, and two inmates were arrested, and yesterday they were sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days each, by Justice MOREHOUSE.

Brooklyn City Government.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

But few are aware of the economical system of government in our sister City of Brooklyn, in comparison with New-York, and we New-Yorkers might take many a wholesome lesson in studying upon the principles of too much legislation and too many to do it.

In the City of Brooklyn there are 19 Wards, and 19 Aldermen, *without salary*, and 20 Councilmen. The streets are cleaned by contract, made by each Alderman, with a responsible bidder; and the amount put into the Budget, for 1859, was $33,000, before the Committee of the Joint Board. That amount also comprises the repairs of all wells and pumps in the same Wards, for the current year, which is quite an item. Think of that, you over-burdened tax-payers of New-York, where $330,000 would be considered a small amount, and streets indifferently cleaned at that. If the above is a fair sample of Brooklyn legislation (Municipal,) it accounts for the rapid progress of the same. Capitalists will look well to this matter,

YANKEE DOODLE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17.

$2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '60	101⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. RR ..s60	82
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	93¾	50	do	82⅛
8,500	Virginia 6s	95	150	do	82¾
13,000	Missouri State 6s	86¾	38	do	83
5,000	do s60	86⅝	50	do s30	83
1,800	City 6s, '87	102	50	do b60	83
2,500	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	100	550	Clev. & Tol. R R	32¼
1,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	31½	100	do b30	32½
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg	66¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R R	71
3,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mtg	74½	150	do	70⅞
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₱c. 1st Mt		50	do s3	70¾
	Sink'g Fund Con. Bds.	93	50	do b60	71
5,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	85	200	do s10	70¾
1,000	Ill. Freeland bds.	84	100	do s30	70½
4,000	La C. & M. l. g. b.	30½	50	do s60	70⅜
50	Bank of New-York	108	50	do s10	70⅜
5	Metropolitan Bk	108⅛	430	do	70½
20	Continental Bk.	99	50	do s10	70¼
136	Cary Improv. Co	6	50	do s30	70¼
5	American Ex. Bk.	103	116	Erie Railroad	16⅜
24	do	103¼	100	do s30	16⅛
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co	98	200	do b30	16½
100	do s30	97¾	150	do s30	16
20	do	97¾	400	do	16¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co s30	76	70	Hudson River R	25¾
100	do	77	200	do	26
100	do s30	76½	200	do s30	25¼
30	do	77⅛	100	do s60	25¼
150	do s15	77	50	do b60	26
350	N. Y. Cen R. R.	81¼	100	do b60	26⅛
100	do	81½	50	do s3	25¾
100	do b60	81½	27	New-Jersey R	130
200	do	81	400	Reading R. R. s3	43¾
450	do	80⅞	100	do s30	43
400	do s10	80¾	10	Mich. S. & N. Ia pf. st.	42⅛
50	Mich Cen R. R. b60	55¾	48	La C. & Mil. R. R	6⅛
400	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	21	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St 6s	86¼	100	Harlem R. R.	10⅜
7,000	do	86⅝	16	do	10¼
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	250	Erie Railroad	16⅛
6,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	84	100	Reading R. R. s3	43⅜
5,000	do s60	82	800	do b60	43⅝
20	Pac. Mail Stm Co	77⅛	200	do s3	43⅜
6	do	77	50	Hud. Riv. R.R. s3	25¾
25	Cary Improv't Co	6	50	M.S.& N. Ia.R.R. s30	20¾
50	Del. & Hud C. Co s30	97½	50	do	20⅞
12	Penn. Coal Co	73¾	50	do s60	20⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R	80¾	100	do s30	20⅜
100	do b60	80¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R. b60	82
150	do b10	80¾	50	do	82
100	do b3	80¾	100	do s10	82
12	do	80⅞	50	do b60	82¼
50	do b60	80⅞	100	do b30	82
50	do s30	80⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R	70¼
150	do s10	80½	150	do	70⅛
250	do s3	80⅝	200	do s10	70
50	do bnw	80⅝	100	do s30	69¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mo 6 ₱ cent. b'ds	85	2	Home Fire Ins. Co.	165¼
5,000	do	86½	10	Peoples' F. Ins. Co.	109
1,000	L. C. & Mil. 7s	30	20	Loril Fire Ins. Co.	133
5,000	T. of W., Wis. 8s.	35	20	St. M's F. Ins. Co.	118
700	G. W. M. I. S. 1858.	42	20	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	152
500	C. M. I. S., 1856	36¾	10	Me. Fire Ins. Co.	104¼
433	O. M. I. S., 1858	23½	50	Stuy. Fire Ins. Co.	113¼
500	At. M. I. S., 1858.	78¾	20	do	113
3,000	Sac. City 10s	42	10	Beek. Fire Ins. Co.	119
3,000	Mil. City 7s	37	20	Etna Fire Ins. Co.	115½
2,000	Har. 2d M. bonds	80	8	do	114¼
5	Marine Bank	89	15	Firemens' Ins. Co.	155¾
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	105½	35	do	155
10	N. W. Fire Ins. Co	105½	50	do	151½
20	Citizens' Bank	104¼	50	do	150
12	Mechanics' B. Asso	100½	25	do	151¼
5	Na. F. Ins. Co.	177¾	25	do	151
9	do	177½	50	do	150
14	Bowery F. Ins. Co.	176	70	do	148¼
20	do	179¼	50	East River Bank	103¾
30	do	176¾	50	do	103¼
60	do	171½			

THURSDAY, June 17—P. M.

There is not much of interest transpiring in the Money market to-day. The rates at call and on short paper remain much the same as quoted for some weeks past, 3½ to 5 ₱ cent., and although about $3,500,000 has been absorbed this week by loan upon Treasury Bills, there is no perceptible decrease of cheap capital to the Brokers. Indeed the demand, so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, is, if anything, on the decrease, while the continued dullness of general trade, particularly in the Dry Goods line, keeps down the supply of short mercantile bills. The revival of activity this week on the Corn Exchange comes quite acceptably to the relief of the supplies of Wheat and Flour by the Canals and coastwise from the South, but the movement being participated in to a liberal extent by export buyers, it creates more foreign exchange than local paper. A further exchange of gold for Treasury Bills, to the extent of $305,200 was made to-day at the Sub-Treasury, under the award at Washington on the 14th inst. The Government now holds in the office here a larger Specie balance than at any time since last November. The disbursements, however, are expected to be quite rapid to close up the fiscal year on the 30th inst., and the probability is the new $20,000,000 will be brought forward immediately thereafter, if not in anticipation, in order to afford time for offers from abroad. The New-York Sub-Treasury balance stands this afternoon $7,777,276.

The rates for English Exchange bank bills are held something firmer than early in the week, 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. being named by most of the holders. The steamer on Saturday is the *North Star* for Southampton. The Cotton Market has stiffened under the last English news, and 7,000 bales sold yesterday and to-day. Orleans Middling closing firm at 12¼c. and Uplands at 12c.

On the early call of the Stock list at the Board of Brokers this morning, some few orders appeared for New-York Central, Hudson River, Reading, &c., and prices advanced a fraction, but immediately after the *short* sellers took command of the market on most of the Share list, and were free sellers throughout the day, pressing their contracts, at the Second Board, in New-York Central at 80¾@80½ ₱ cent., Rock Island at 70¼@70 ₱ cent., Galena at 82 ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern 20½ ₱ cent. All the parcels of Reading offered at about the morning price were taken, the stock closing as yesterday afternoon, 43½@⅝ ₱ cent. After the printed list 80⅝ ₱ cent. was bid for Central. There was an advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent in Pacific Mail shares, the story of yesterday about the Congressional appropriation being exploded by telegraph to the morning papers from the seat of Government. The State Stock list was again steady, with a demand for Virginia's at 95 and Missouri's at 86⅝@¾ ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson Shares brought 97½, sellers' option 30 days, and for Pennsylvania Coal there was a demand at 74 without inducing sales. The discouraging news of the overflow, if not complete destruction of Cairo, the Southern terminus of the Illinois Central, influenced a decline of 2 ₱ cent. in the Bonds of the Company, on cash sales, and induced a sale at the Second Board as low as 82 ₱ cent. seller 60 days. There was nothing done in the Shares, which continue scarce on the street. LaCrosse Land Grants sold at 30½ ₱ cent. The general market closed unsettled. The line of *short* contracts on the Street is being rapidly enlarged. The tone and action of the *Bear* speculators seem quite confident for the moment, and their numerical superiority at the Board unquestioned. At the same time, these signs look more like paving the way for increased activity as the Summer advances, than the unconditional surrender of the *Bulls* for the season, or the abandonment of the Exchange by the outside public, simply because of low prices.

LOUISVILLE CITY CONTINGENT INDEBTEDNESS.

To the Gas Company	$100,000	
To Jeffersonville Railroad	200,000	
To Louisville and Nashville Railroad, due in 1886-7	1,000,000	
To Lebanon Branch of Nashville Road	225,000	
To Louisville and Frankfort Railroad	300,000	—$1,825,000

DIRECT DEBT.

To Lytle's heirs	$97,000	
To Trustees of Public Schools	75,000	
To Louisville and Nashville Railroad—1883	500,000	
To James Thompson	175,000	
To Trustees of Public Schools	27,000	
To Louisville Water Company	672,000	—$1,476,000
Total		$3,301,000
Value City Property		$4,015,703
Taxables of Citizens		33,623,564

Of the last direct debt of $672,000, to the Water Company, due in 1887, half-yearly interest May and November, payable in New-York, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., of this City, have now, on private sale, the remaining or unsold portion, say $400,000, 6 ₱ cents. In introducing the programme of this Loan, the negotiators remark:

"The subscribers offer for sale the above-described Bonds which were issued to the Water Company, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water. The work is now being pushed forward to completion. We invite attention to the annexed statement of the financial condition of the city, and the laws and ordinances in relation to the Water debt, showing these Bonds a first class security. The contingent debt of the city will probably be provided for by the Companies for which it was contracted, leaving the *positive* debt of the city less than one and one-half millions, with a taxable property of over thirty-three millions, and a population of *seventy thousand*. The city has income-paying property of nearly two million dollars value, paying more than enough into the sinking fund to redeem both the positive and contingent debt of the city before maturity, besides non-dividend paying stock (at present) of over two millions more. The city Charter fully authorizes the contraction of debt and issuing of bonds, and provision is made for a special mill tax to secure the interest and principal of this loan, and the Water revenues are also pledged to the same object."

Our last California files were mostly silent in reference to the recent legislation on the Sacramento City Debt. We hear through a well-advised private channel, however, that the act to force a reduction of the interest on the Bonds of the City, issued some years ago at 10@12 ₱ cent., to 6 ₱ cent., has been consummated, and that the old rate of interest is to determine on the 1st of January next. The proper order and form of exchange will soon be issued by the City.

The English mails by the *Europa* to Saturday, June 5, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office, from the Boston train, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. We add a few items additional to our Halifax telegraphic summary. Four days later news is looked for in the course of the night, by the *Vanderbilt*, to 9th June, telegraphed off Cape Race.

LONDON, Friday P. M.

Consols opened this morning without alteration, and the subsequent fluctuations have not been very important. The first bargains were at 97⅜@97½. They have since ranged between 97¼@97⅜, and the closing price is again 97⅜@97½. For the 8th of July the final transactions were at 97⅝@97¾, with dividend. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange much dullness continues to prevail. A fall in American railway securities, in response to the quotations received from the United States, formed a feature. Extreme stagnation characterizes all departments of business, and the tendency, almost without exception, is towards heaviness.

Advantage does not seem yet to be taken of the cheapness of money for any extensive investments. The Bank of England has announced that their rate will be 3 ₱ cent. for advances until the 14th of July on Government stock and on approved commercial bills having not more than six months to run. In the discount market choice bills are still negotiated at 2¼ ₱ cent., the demand being only moderate. At the Bank the applications are few.

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	78 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	80 to 82	
Do., do., free land, 1860	78 to 80	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	16 to 14 dis.	14 15 dis.
Michigan Cen. 8 ₱ c., con. '60	82 to 84	
Do., do., 1869	82 to 84	83
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	86 to 88	87
Do., $100 shares	52 to 66	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 66	
Do., $100 shares	25 to 27	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	81 to 83	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	90 to 92 x. c.	90 x. c.
Do., $100 shares	78 to 80	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ₱ cent., 1883	69 to 71	
Do., $100 shares	20 to 22	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds:		
1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	88 to 90	
2d mort. 6 ₱ ct. sterling	85 to 87	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 2d of June, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,018,744	Increase	£82,624
Other deposits	14,355,512	Increase	377,589
Rest	3,156,942	Decrease	59,157
Gov. Securities	10,526,563	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	14,784,528	Increase	205,070
Notes unemp'd	11,830,435	Increase	179,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,128,780, being a decrease of £62,590, and the stock of bullion in both departments is $18,203,799, showing an increase of £91,397 when compared with the preceding return.

The circular of BARING BROTHERS remarks of American Stocks:

"There has been a diminished business this week in State Stocks, but prices are firm. Railroad Bonds without demand. Illinois Central Shares offered. United States 6s 104½@106½; Massachusetts Sterling 5s 101½@102½; Maryland Sterling 5s 92@94; Ohio 6s 97; Pennsylvania Inscriptions 78@80; do. Bonds 84; Virginia 6s 82@84; do. 5s Sterling 82@84; Boston City Bonds 4½s 91@91½; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 89@91; do. Sterling Second Mortgage 86@87; New-York Central 7s 90, ex div.; Michigan Central 82@84; Illinois Central 80@82; do. Shares £15 discount; Canada 6s, Bonds, 116@117; New-Brunswick do. 107, div. from April; Nova Scotia 109; Quebec City Bonds 101@101½; Grand Trunk Shares 48@49, Bonds 82; Preference Bonds 97@98."

SATTERTHWAITE, broker in American Stocks, states that:

"Since our last of this day week the Stock Market has become more unsettled, from various unsatisfactory features, chiefly political, viz: the continuance of the war between the Turks and Montenegrins, and the French threatened demonstration on the African coast, in addition to which much difficulty is experienced in our own progress in the quelling of disaffection in India and in the settlement of the dispute with China; and, lastly, comes from the United States the demand for reparation for injury inflicted upon American vessels by English war cruisers exercising the right of search for slave ships. It is devoutly to be wished that the two Governments may amicably arrange the matter; it surely were better to concede the right, on the part of Great Britain, if troubles such as those reported, arise out of it. The effect of the advices from New-York has been not only to check purchases of American Securities, but has induced many sales at reduced rates. Erie Shares have been sold at 20, New-York Central Shares are offering at 79@80, Illinois Shares have been very dull, at 15 discount, closing, however, buyers at that figure. The business in Railroad Bonds is of a very restricted character, sales of well-known Bonds can only be made by a concession in price; while the attempted introduction of some new ones has proved an entire failure. Consols close heavy, at 97⅜@½ for money, and 97⅝@¾ for July account.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the second week in June, in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	23,977	73,780	33,648	3,035
1858	69,649	273,797	162,223	16,539
Increase	45,672	200,017	128,575	13,504

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles, so far, for the years 1857 and 1858, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	70,570	625,492	84,362	103,728
1858	313,258	2,375,299	661,444	291,476
Increase	242,688	1,749,807	577,082	187,748

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess of receipts in 1858 over 1857, is equal to 592,669 bbls. Flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals, to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open..	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.
Flour, bbls	110,157	70,570	313,258
Wheat, bushels	791,654	625,492	2,375,299
Corn, bushels	391,198	84,362	661,444
Barley, bushels	116,534	103,728	291,476
Rye, bushels	255,493	57,390	99,289
Oats, busuels	1,253,648	448,038	872,227
Pork, bbls	13,043	1,786	9,313
Beef, bbls	5,522	146	5,675
Cheese, lbs	140,900	87,400	87,000
Butter, lbs	104,500	24,500	13,000
Lard, lbs	358,200	41,700	1,645,700
Bacon, lbs	258,200	286,000	2,126,900
Wool, lbs	28,100	6,900	185,160

Real Estate—THURSDAY, June 17.

By order of referee, Mr. A. J. BLEECKER sold a lot and a half, 62.6x½ block, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 285 feet west of Fifth-avenue, improved, but the referee does not inform us how, for $3,000. Bought by plaintiff in the suit.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold four lots on the west side of Second-avenue, north corner of Fifty-sixth street, 100 feet square, belonging to DENTON PEARSALL, Esq., and bought by Mr. W. YOULE, for $1,400 cash—total, $5,600. Mr. PEARSALL was offered a year and a half ago $8,000 for the same property, and refused. But the sale was made "absolute," and we suppose the property is now sold.

On the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, 95 feet west of Madison-avenue, and in the rear of Mme. CHEGARY's establishment, Mr. THOMAS C. SMITH has commenced building for Mr. S. S. STURGES, a four-story brown-stone house, 25x63 feet, lot 98.9—to be a first-class house.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR rather dull; sales 1,800 bbls., at $4 for choice Superfine Upper Lake; $4 12@$4 25 for Extra do.; $3 87@$4 for superfine Ohio and Michigan; $4 12@$4 50 for Extra do. and Southern Indiana. WHEAT a shade easier; sales 8,000 bushels Chicago Spring, a part to arrive, at 78c. CORN in moderate demand; sales 14,000 bush., at 61c.@62c. for Lower Lake. OATS unchanged; sales 24,000 bushels, at 39c. WHISKY active and firmer; sales 12,000 bbls., at 22c. FREIGHTS dull, at 10c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bush. Wheat; 17,000 bush. Corn; 22,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bush. Wheat; 29,000 bush. Corn; 4,000 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 17—6 P. M.

The FLOUR market continues steady and in good demand; sales 3,000 bbls. WHEAT market quiet and firm; receipts continue light; sales 8,000 bushels White Michigan on private terms, supposed to be a shade better than yesterday. CORN in good demand, with sales of about 20,000 bushels at 71c. for sound Western Mixed, and 65c.@68c. for unsound. WHISKY 22½c; sales 220 bbls.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency. WHEAT firm, at 73c. CORN firm, at 55c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—1,700 bbls. Flour; 59,000 bush. Wheat; 39,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; no Corn. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bush. Wheat; 37,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 16

COTTON has been active to-day, and closes buoyant; sales of 12,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c.; middling, 11¾c.@11⅞c. SUGAR quiet. TOBACCO quiet and nominal; nothing doing in round lots; 7c. refused for light. FLOUR has an advancing tendency; sales at $4 25@$4 62½c. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet. PORK dull; Mess, $16@$16 25. WHISKY unchanged. FREIGHTS—Three ships engaged to load Cotton to Liverpool at ⅜d.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 17.

FLOUR is firm; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $4 62½ for choice Pennsylvania, and $4 37½ for superfine Western. WHEAT firm, but scarce; Red, $1@1 05—White $1 10@$1 20. CORN quiet; Yellow, 73c. WHISKY firm at 22½c.@23c. PROVISIONS quiet.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady. CORN [illegible] 70c.@72c. for Mixed, and 68c.@70c. for [illegible] WHISKY advancing. PROVISIONS dull. BULK [illegible] nominal, at 5¾c.@7¾c. MESS PORK [illegible] $17 50.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible] *day—First Board*—$1,200 City 6s 96; $1,000 Lehigh Navigation Mort. 6s. 91¾; $4,000 Pennsylvania R[illegible] 2d mort., 86; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st [illegible] $4,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¼; $500 [illegible] Railroad 7s, 83½; $5,000 Wilmington Railroad [illegible] 38 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜; 18 City Passenger Railroad, 51; 10 Reading Railroad, 22; 200 do., 21⅞; [illegible] ristown Railroad, 52; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98⅛; 17 N. America Bank, 133.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96¼; Philadelphia 6s, R. R., [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100½@101; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@90; Reading Railroad, 21⅞@22; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜@41½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 100½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86@86½; Morris Canal Consolidated 42@45; Morris Canal Preferred, 99½@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7@8; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 13¾@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 65@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 11¼@11¾; Girard Bank, 10⅛@11; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 48½@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅛@9¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 57¾@58; New Creek, ⅛@¾; Catawissa Railroad 6¾@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 17
North Star	New-York	Southampton	June 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	June 23
Arago	New-York	Havre	June 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10
FROM EUROPE			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 9
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	June 9
New-York	Glasgow	New York	June 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	June 16
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	June 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 19
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	June 23

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—Mrs. Rennell, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss R. A. McMullan, Miss Julia Chatelain Mrs. Mary L. O'Meara, Mrs. N. Melhado, Mr. C. H. Phillips and lady, Dr. Holland, G. W. Fraesheim, Mr. Phillips Dr. Rabel, wife, and two children; Mr J. A. Edwards, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mr. E. C. Goodhue and lady, Jas. Plinkett, the Rev. Dr. Douglas, P. Kirland, P. Acfabore, Mr. Green, the Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Mr. Henry, R. E. McMurray, Stone and lady, Patrick McCahill, T. D. Burmind, Patrick O'Reilly, John F. Bollman, Luke Paper, W. J. L. Moulton, Wm. Mein, Thos. Archer, J. Duncan, Wm. Diston, J. Dawson, M. Abram, P. T. Barnum, Esq., Mr. G. L. Napier, Mr. Walter G. Ridgway, Mrs. John G. Fielding and daughter, Mrs. Chaffer, Miss Duffy, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Rouvier, Mr. Gilleson and family, Mr. Taime Badais, Mr. George Desbarts, Mr. A. Baston, Mr. Wm. Parke—55; and 121 in steerage. Total, 176.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Philadelphia, for Havana and New-Orleans—For Havana—Julian Casal, Carl Schench, R. Henry, J. M. Dellgarte, Dr. J. Del Risco. For New-Orleans—Dr. Dansereau, H. M. Chase, Everett Elting, G. H. Grieff, Mrs. J. E. Rockwell, and several in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—C. H. Chapin, lady and 2 children, Mrs. A. Sweetman, Mrs. T. Connell and child, Miss S. L. Jackson, Miss A. M. Crane, Miss P. J. Tiebaut, W. T. Tatterson, Mrs. C. H. Leslie, N. H. Dennis, lady and 2 children, W. F. Trask, lady, daughter and son, C. G. Thompson and daughter, W. H. Doggett, Miss A. Melville, T. H. Minor, Mrs. C. Phillips, Mrs. T. Nash, Miss H. Moore, J. S. Gray, Jno. D. Hammersley, J. A. Gill, B. J. Wenberg, E. Tower, W. H. Cassady, J. T. Marshall, R. Ward, Capt. J. Fredell, W. R. Curtis, Lot Ackley, M. G. Mehan, A. J. Marshall, B. R. Miller, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg—M. Cordes, Paulferd Cordes, Hermann Cordes, E. A. Cordes, Lucie Hallborn, Clara Hallborn, Louise Rust, Gustav Struvel, W. Elwer, Mr. and Mrs. Poiver, J. Ahlman and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 28 | Sun sets....7 33 | Moon sets....morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 0 53 | Gov Island. 1 42 | Hell Gate..... 3 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

Ship R. Morse, Dinsmore, St. John, N. B., C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Yrma, (Aus.,) Nrsichick, Liverpool, W. F. Schmidt; Evelyn, Harrington, St. Michael's, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Gustave, (Brem.,) Gasken, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger; Constitution, (Brem.,) Laner, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt.

Brigs Avondale, Dix, Gardner, C. & E. J. Peters; Jas. Davis, Staples, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners J. J. Day, Champlin, Stonington, Henings, Muller & Gosling; Anna Maria, Hartick, West Indies, J. B. Gager; Vivid, Morris, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Flying Fish, Prudeaux, St. John, N. F., G. F. Bulley.

Sloop Victory, Gladding, Newport, J. B. Edwards.

Barge Falcon, Broughton, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Ham., screw,) Ehlers, Hamburg June 1, and Southampton June 4, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 437 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced westerly winds the entire passage; blowing at times very fresh. Sailed through a dense fog from Newfoundland Banks to Long Island, where she lay to for 6 hours in consequence of the fog. Took a pilot from the Station Boat between the Light Ship and Sandy Hook. 16th inst., at 4 P. M., off Nantucket, passed a double topsail-yard ship, painted black, showing a red burgee, with a white name, bd. E.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Osceola Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 15th inst., at 6 P. M., passed ship Telegraph, beating out of Hampton Roads.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Brig Executive, (of Bangor,) Eldridge, Cardenas June 9, with sugar, &c., to A. O. Pillsbury. Experienced light winds and fog on the passage; had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Brig Elizabeth, Greenlaw, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Larch, Gillchrest, Rockland 5 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Brig James Davis, Staples, Rondout, for Boston.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo, Jeffreys, for Liverpool; Philadelphia, Harrison, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The fog in the bays and Long Island Sound this morning was very dense, with a light air of wind from the eastward. The steamers Plymouth Rock, Commonwealth and Metropolis did not arrive at the City until 11½ o'clock in consequence.

The steamship Isabel, of the Charleston and Havana line, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Deck for repairs.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, June 17—Arr. ship Cochituate, 110 ds. from Callao.

Spoken, &c.

J. C. Humphreys—ship, from New-York, June 3 at anchor at the Island of Sombrero, ldg., and would sail about the 17th or 18th.

Aztec—ship, bd. E., May 5, lat. 49, lon. 39.

Bowland—of Boston, from Bordeaux for New-York, May 11, lat. 26 N., lon. 64 W.

James Jardine—May 17, lat. 46 17, lon. 43½ W.

London—Am. ship, from London for New-York, May 30, lat. 49 30 N., lon. 9 40 W.

Mount Vernon—brig, from Baltimore for Rio 26 ds., April 22, lat. 2 50 N., lon. 27 W.

Willard—bark, of Yarmouth, Mass., from Savannah for Liverpool, May 8, lat. 34, lon. 71.

Wyman—brig, of Boston, from Portsmouth for southward, 16 ds., May 8, lat. 28 41 N., lon. 40 48 W.

The Java—Am. ship, May 26, lat. 52 N., lon. 33 W.—(By Europa at Liverpool.)

Foreign Ports.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, June 1, brig J. Buckman, Wright, from Baltimore, dischg.; schr. Mary A. Terbell, Cole, do., do.

[PER SAXONIA.]

Gravesend—May 30, sld. Plymouth Rock, Hammond, New-York. 31st, arr. Pilot Fish, New-York.

London—June 3, ent. inwards, Rhine, Moore, from New-York.

Liverpool—May 30, arr. ships Albert Gallatin, New-Orleans; Lady Sale, Charleston; 28th, Clifton Bell, Allen, New Orleans; Egeria, Adams, do.; Moses Wheeler, do.; entd. out same day, Argo, Ballard, Boston; Crest of the Wave, Colley, New-York; Southampton, Austin, do.; 28th, cld. out, Belle of the Ocean, Reid, New-York; Wm. F. Storer, Comery, do.; West Point, Harding, do.; Pleiades, Winslow, Philadelphia. Sld. June 1, Rochambeau, Gilchrist, Boston; Alice Counce, Singer, New-York; Charter Oak, Carver, do. Entd. out, June 3, Jno. Russell, Williams, Mobile; Emerald, Cook, —; City of Baltimore, for New-York; Ocean Bell, Philadelphia; Albert Gallatin, Storer, Trieste. Arr. June 1, Resolute, Prince, New-Orleans. Entd. out, June 1, Empire, Combe, New York. Cld. out, June 1, Albert Gallatin, Delano, and Empire State, Briggs, New-York.

HONG KONG—April 13, the American ship Courser, Cole, with teas from Foo-choo-foo for New-York, has to be added to the list of wrecks on the Pratas Shoal. The second night out from the Min, the master, thinking, as usual in cases where the trap catches, that he was midway in a channel over 100 miles wide, suddenly found himself bumping among the breakers. By midnight of the 4th, as the ship struck at 9:20 P. M. she was half full of water, and had to be abandoned. The first of the Courser's three boats that arrived brought the mate and nine of the crew. Two of their comrades were lost in a futile attempt to board a fishing boat, which, it is said, opened fire on them. The second mate, in another boat, came in the same night; and the captain, in the third, was picked up by the Yel-ma and taken to Macao about the same time that the mate arrived here.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, in City or country, will please notice—that they cannot fail to get well suited (or no charge) from a large number of respectable English, Scotch, Welsh and German Protestants, and others, including some very smart, tidy nurses and seamstresses, for the country during Summer, with good City reference, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th av., one door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance. Two French nurses, [illegible] seamstresses, and five smart German girls, wanted immediately, wages from $10 to $12. Apply for two days. Ten waiters, girls, wanted for a Summer resort; wages $8 per month.